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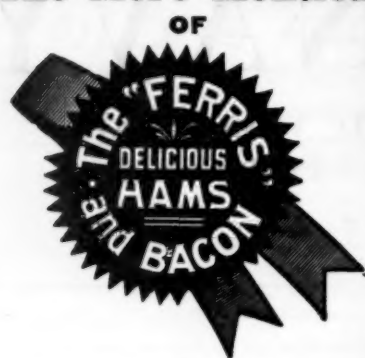
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The explosion on the Holland submarine boat at the New York Navy Yard July 29 is particularly unfortunate in that it will be impossible to make the necessary repairs in time to enable the boat to take part in the forthcoming naval maneuvers. The boat is now at League Island in charge of Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, U.S.N. The advocates of the Holland boat are confident that, if she had joined in the maneuvers, she would have proved decidedly superior to the French type of submarine as a naval weapon. It is a fact nevertheless that, in the sham battle in which the French Mediterranean fleet engaged last week off the city of Hyeres, the submarine boats Zede and Gymnote accomplished results which are sure to command the earnest attention of naval constructors. The submarines were sent out of the harbor to attack a squadron representing the enemy, and, traveling at a distance of ten feet beneath the surface, they reached the vessels and "torpedoed" three battleships, the crews of which were entirely unaware of the presence of the submarines until the "torpedoing" was completed. The feat is regarded by naval experts who accompanied the fleet as demonstrating that the submarines can be made capable of such efficiency as agencies of attack that they must be regarded as a vital element of sea power. France has led all other nations in adapting the submarine to naval uses, and has a larger number of such vessels than any other country. Her policy contemplates the development of two classes of submarines—one of small size designed for defensive action within a short distance from shore, and another of larger dimensions capable of undertaking offensive operations at sea. Among the officers of the United States Navy who favor the submarine boat is Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, who in a current interview says: "There is a certain percentage of danger in all engines of war, and antagonism to submarines based solely on the use of gasoline in the engines is too trivial an argument to be discussed. Vessels of this character, in my opinion, have not yet reached a high state of perfection, but they have progressed sufficiently to make them exceedingly dangerous to an enemy. Assuredly, they have passed the experimental stage. Naturally the submarine boat of, say, five years hence will greatly excel the one of to-day, but it must be considered that the latter represents the best type we are acquainted with at present. There may be better boats invented, but they are on paper, and we can only deal with those in practical working shape. First and always battleships have the greatest offensive as well as the greatest defensive power. Nevertheless, submarines could relieve the larger vessels in a great measure as harbor defenses, for the influence on an enemy, contemplating attack on a port patrolled by submarines, is tremendous. The moral effect of knowing that there is a real danger that can come at you at any time which you cannot fight effectively is immense, and such is the fear inspired by the presence of submarine boats." This view as to the moral effect of the presence of a flotilla of submarines in the neighborhood of a squadron of battleships and cruisers is in accord with the well known opinion of Admiral Dewey.

To those desirous of a broad view of the work performed by the U.S. Army in Cuba during the military occupation of the island from July 18, 1898, to May 19, 1902, we commend a careful study of a statement just issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. This statement is a plain recital of results so enormous, so beneficent and so difficult of accomplishment that the record, as an entirety, constitutes a separate and glowing chapter of American history. When

hostilities in Cuba came to an end the island was in a state of chaos. There was no government, no administrative machinery, no civil authority worthy of the name. Ruin, want, disease, and despair were everywhere. Yet the officers of the U.S. Army, many of them without experience and all without precedent to guide them, immediately set themselves to the task of making a new Cuba. Order was established, the reign of law was instituted, the sick and hungry were cared for, and the people were helped to help themselves. In the four years of their stewardship the United States military authorities in the island established 16 new custom houses, 300 additional postoffices, hundreds of new schools, and 2,000 miles of telegraph lines, connecting all the principal cities and towns. Hundreds of miles of public road were built, the harbors of the island were improved, extensive docks and warehouses were constructed and the streets of many towns were paved, while the cities were provided with extensive systems of sewerage. When the American troops were withdrawn many large buildings, which they had occupied, were converted into admirably equipped hospitals and turned over to the civil authorities, clear title to all other public buildings, roads, wharves, and telegraph lines was conveyed to the government of the new Republic, sanitary measures instituted by the Army had made the cities clean, and when the military authorities retired from control Cuba was enjoying better health conditions than she has known in a century. In that four years the officers of the Army created a new governmental organization, providing each province with an efficient, honest and economical administration, so that when the officials of the young republic assumed control they found the machinery of civil rule ready at hand and required none but the most trivial modifications. The revenues collected by the Army during the military occupation amounted in all to \$57,200,000. Of this, \$55,370,000 was spent for public purposes and the remainder was turned over to the new civil government. To complete the story, we have only to add that, in the whole course of this extensive and intricate work, involving great financial responsibilities and administrative problems of extraordinary difficulty, not a single charge of dishonesty, neglect or other misconduct was made against an officer of the Army. The record, in this respect, as in others is, we believe, without parallel in the history of military administration. There is no more creditable chapter in the annals of our military establishment.

President Roosevelt has named the conditions on which he will approve the plan to lay a submarine cable in the Pacific Ocean, between the United States and its Oriental possessions, and their acceptance by the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, which may be taken for granted, will open the way for a strictly American cable system. The terms stipulate that the company shall receive no exclusive concession and shall have no monopoly, that the cable shall not touch on any other than American territory between the United States and China, that the business of the United States shall have priority over all other business, that the United States shall have the right at all times to buy the plant and that the Government shall have the right to control the cable in time of war or when war is threatened. It is also provided that all contracts between the company and foreign governments shall be void in time of war, that the operators and other employees of the company other than unskilled laborers shall be American citizens, that no liability shall be assumed by the United States on account of censorship in time of war and that the company shall maintain a daily service and send messages at the rate of twenty-five words a minute. On the acceptance of these conditions by the company, and their ratification by Congress, the charts of the Navy Department are to be turned over to the company to facilitate the work of laying the cable. As to the matter of tolls to be charged by the company, it is stipulated that the rate for messages between San Francisco and Honolulu shall not exceed 50 cents a word, and that this maximum shall be reduced to 35 cents within two years after the cable is completed, and that the rate for messages to Manila or China shall not exceed \$1 per word, all Government messages to be taken at half rates. These terms are undoubtedly exacting. They not only give the United States nominal control of the cable in time of peace and absolute control in time of war, but they require the company to lay a new and independent cable between Manila and China. Yet there is nothing in the proposals which is prejudicial either to the Government or the Pacific Commercial Cable Company. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that they may be promptly accepted by the company and ratified by Congress at the opening of the next session.

It is evident from an order issued with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy that persons or corporations entering into contracts with the Navy Department will henceforth be required to fulfill their obligations within the specified time or pay the stipulated penalties for failing to do so. The order was the result of the failure of a firm to deliver certain supplies within the specified time. The contractors pleaded that the specifications were needlessly strict, that the Government was not injured by the default in delivery and that the exaction of the penalties agreed upon would be a hardship. In reply to these representations the Assistant Secretary of the Navy says: "The default is not denied and there is no evidence that the Government exacted more than the contract called for. If the penalty worked a hardship, the answer is that it was introduced into the con-

tract for that purpose. If the contractors would escape the penalty they must avoid the default. In this Department it is generally difficult to determine the extent of injury occasioned by a delay in the performance of contracts. If an emergency arose and we found our ships tied up in the navy yards, in the hands of defaulting contractors, the damage might be incalculable. Nor are such damages to be measured in dollars and cents alone. The moral effect is not to be overlooked. If the policy of enforcing these penalties was strictly adhered to, it might at first work hardship to a few individual contractors; but the Navy Department is not a charitable institution and in the end I believe it would be found salutary to the contractors and to the advantage of the Service." The action of the Department is important because of the increasing likelihood of delay in completing many of the warships now under construction. But while neither law nor equity requires that a contractor shall guarantee to perform the impossible, the position which the Department has taken is thoroughly sound and proper. Whether the Government is injured or not by the default of contractors has nothing to do with the case and is not a matter for the contractors to decide. In some cases the fear of penalties is about the only thing that will prevent default, and if it once becomes thoroughly understood that every failure to fulfill a contract within the time specified therein will be punished to the furthest possible limit, there will be fewer defaults and increased promptness in the completion of work for the Government. The new rule is based on solid business principles, and its enforcement will produce wholesome results."

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, who recently returned to the United States from the Philippines, arrived at his old home in Portsmouth, Ohio, on Aug. 11, and was heartily welcomed by a gathering of more than 10,000 persons, including two companies of the Ohio National Guard. There was a touching scene between General Smith and his mother, a venerable but sprightly woman of eighty-eight years, who met him at the station. General Smith is visiting his brother-in-law, Judge J. W. Bannan, a resident of Portsmouth, with whom it is said he will consider the question of appealing to the courts from the President's order placing him on the retired list of the Army. Washington dispatches quote Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., U.S.A., as saying that the act of Congress of June 30, 1882, under which the President ordered the retirement of General Smith, was not intended as a punitive measure but was enacted at a time when there was no other retirement law. On this last point, however, the Judge Advocate General is obviously misquoted. The retirement act of Aug. 3, 1861, authorized the retirement of officers on their own application after thirty years' service, and also provided for retirement for disability on the report of a board subject to the approval of the President. This was followed by the act of July 17, 1862, which authorized the retirement of officers for age or after forty-five years' service, at the discretion of the President. Finally came the act of June 30, 1882, providing for compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-four. Under this law General Smith would have retired on Jan. 29, 1904, and it is contended by his friends that his summary retirement by the President within a year and a half of the time when he would have reached the age for compulsory retirement amounted to a hardship for which there was no substantial warrant.

In spite of occasional efforts to make it appear that Benedict Arnold was a much-abused man, the general opinion still is that he was a despicable traitor all the same. A manifestation of this opinion took place in Philadelphia a few days ago, when a bronze tablet was placed in what is known as Mt. Pleasant Mansion in Fairmount Park. This mansion was built in 1761 by John McPherson, a merchant mariner, who leased it in 1777 to Don Juan Miralles, the Spanish Minister. In 1779 McPherson conveyed the property, subject to the lease mentioned and a mortgage for \$8,800, to Benedict Arnold for \$81,200. The tablet which has been placed in the mansion is inscribed: "Under the act of March 6, 1776, entitled an act for the attainders of traitors. Benedict Arnold's life estate in the property, subject to the lease of Don Juan Miralles, was forfeited, and was conveyed Oct. 6, 1781, by Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to Col. Richard Hampton." Mt. Pleasant Mansion became the property of the city of Philadelphia in 1808, and is now included in the park system.

A critic not unfriendly to England, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Ratsenhofer, of the Austro-Hungarian army, discussing the operations in South Africa some time ago, predicted that in spite of her experiences in the campaign, England would do nothing toward reforming her army—that the country would do "the same as it did after the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, the Afghan war, in spite of similar manifestations—nothing!" This prophecy the Army and Navy Gazette hopes will be falsified in the coming years, yet finds it "difficult to remove a strong misgiving, if we may judge by the indications at present afforded, that the foreigner knows us better than we do ourselves. Already the cry for Army reform which ran through the land a year ago has become a far-off echo; already the measures, remedial and restorative, that were prescribed with such sanguine anticipations have become a dead letter. Much was promised; little or nothing has yet been done."

We have before referred to the dissatisfaction expressed by members of the Army with regard to the brevet nominations, which are still slumbering peacefully in the files of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It is obvious that in making these awards the board overlooked quite a number of officers who were as well entitled to recognition as some of those who received it, and the result is heartburning and resentment among the disappointed. It is not strange, however, that the awards of the board should fail of unanimous approval. In considering so large a number of cases—nearly all of them meritorious in some degree—it is morally impossible to satisfy everybody without granting a brevet to every nominee, which was substantially the method pursued by Secretary Stanton at the end of the Civil War, so cheapening the honor as to make it of little value. Other governments experience the same difficulty in granting military honors, the latest example being that of Great Britain in distributing rewards for service in South Africa. A long list of awards has been announced already, yet General Kitchener admits that it is by no means complete and adds that, notwithstanding all his care, "there must necessarily be a proportion of officers omitted who have rendered equal or even better service than those who have been mentioned. This, however, is the fortune of war, and will, I am sure, be well understood by the Army." These conditions are equally true of awards here in the United States. The dissatisfaction with the pending list of brevet nominations has prompted the suggestion in some quarters that a new board be ordered to pass upon cases which have not received favorable consideration. At present, however, there is but little likelihood that this course will be adopted.

Advices from Honolulu, H.I., announce that the U.S.S. Albatross, Commander Thomas, returned to Honolulu July 26 from a fifteen days' cruise, and her work for the United States Fish Commission in Hawaiian waters is now nearly completed. On leaving Honolulu on July 9 she went to the Penguin Bank to take soundings and dredge. From there she went to Hawaii and made a sounding and dredging cruise right around that island for a distance of 1,000 fathoms out from shore. Leaving Hawaii, she continued her work along the weather side of Maui, where a very favorable bottom for dredging work was encountered, and then worked on through the Molokai channel, up the Kaiwi channel, and around the northern side of Oahu Island, coming into Honolulu from the direction of Barber's Point. On July 31 the vessel was to go to Bird Island, an uninhabited speck on the ocean 260 miles from Honolulu. Here she will complete work that she was engaged upon some time ago, and make investigations on the island itself. On her previous trip there the surf was beating so heavily that the Albatross was unable to land any one on the island. On the way back from Bird Island the Albatross will do some work around Nihoa Island, and was due at Honolulu about Aug. 14. Many forms of sea life are in the hold of the Albatross, and among other sea curiosities secured were some strange varieties of sea urchins and a peculiar starfish. The latter is a peculiar and new kind of starfish, about six inches across, of a bright red color, and very thin. Dr. Gilbert, a Government scientist on board, said that it was so thin that it was a very hard matter to preserve it. From a geological point of view the latest cruise of the Albatross might also be termed a success, for she found, in sounding and dredging, that the sea bottom and slopes of the Island of Hawaii were very rough, indicating that the lava bottom is not of so great an age as that on the other islands, and that the old view that Hawaii is the youngest island of this group is correct. There are some people who believe that Penguin Bank will some time be found to be the crater of a new volcano, and that by its eruption many years from now a new island will be created.

Mr. Emmet Hamilton, who has just been appointed chief clerk in the office of the commissary general, entered the Subsistence Department in 1877. His first duty was in the commissary general's office. Later on he was at St. Paul, in the office of the chief commissary of the Department of Dakota. He was chief clerk for Colonel Clague, at Cincinnati, and served in the field with that officer during the Spanish war, returning later to the Cincinnati depot, from where he went to St. Louis as chief clerk to Colonel Clague. While stationed there he prepared a compendium of circular letters in force in the Subsistence Department, and also published a pamphlet containing a synopsis of general orders and circulars affecting the Subsistence Department. From St. Louis he was ordered to Washington for special duty in the commissary general's office. During the past year he has prepared, under the direction of Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, commissary general, a new edition of the Subsistence Manual, which has just appeared. For several years he has been engaged in the evenings upon a History of the Subsistence Department, which will be completed and published next year. His selection as chief clerk is an excellent one, for he has had a wide experience in every branch of subsistence affairs and possesses personal qualities which well fit him for the position.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy probably realizes already that the scheme of European disarmament, which he is about to propose to the German Emperor, is a fantastic impossibility. It is perfectly evident that no project of disarmament could succeed without the assent and co-operation of Germany, and the German Emperor has

made it equally clear that he will not and cannot join any such movement. The commission to whom the question was referred after it was submitted by Russia at The Hague Conference, reported that the elements of defense, as organized in each country according to varying needs, could not be regulated by international agreements. This finding was accompanied, however, with a statement that the removal or diminution of the military burdens now resting on the world was greatly to be desired "for the material and moral welfare of mankind." The German Emperor's comment on this suggestion is characteristic. "Germany," he is quoted as saying, "cannot consent to impair her finest instrument of offense, which is the defense of her existence, because other nations are unable to equal it. We can stand the expense and, besides, I consider that the army returns to the nation all that it costs, in discipline of character and wholesome training of the boy." The fact is that national armament nowadays is a matter of necessity rather than of choice. It cannot be abandoned without common consent, and that is something that cannot be obtained so long as the elements of defense are organized by each nation with a sole view to supplying her own special needs.

In appointing Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, to the place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court made vacant by the resignation of Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, the President has paid a worthy tribute to an honored name and to a good man, who has won distinction in war as well as in civil life. For nearly twenty years Judge Holmes has served as a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and while his appointment to the Federal Supreme Court is an infraction of the unwritten rule that no man shall be called to that tribunal who has passed the age of sixty, he advances to his higher post in the ripened fullness of his intellectual powers and enjoying a degree of physical vigor which warrants the expectation of his presence on the bench for many years to come. Justice Holmes possesses many of the distinguishing traits which endeared his father, the genial New England poet, to the American heart, and is himself endowed with fine literary qualities. As a soldier, too, he proved his worth in the Civil War, entering the Army at the age of twenty, rising to the rank of captain, and receiving wounds at Antietam, Ball's Bluff and Fredericksburg. It is peculiarly fit that, having helped to preserve the Government, he should be called to expound its laws from the bench of its highest tribunal.

The command over sea level of guns is referred to as an "oft neglected question" by the Engineer, which goes on to say: "For fortress guns with automatic sights there is no question whatever concerning the advantages of high command. The sole objection that could be raised by the most captious is that high explosives may shatter the base of a high site fort, but this can only occur on very unfavorable ground and with very bad construction. High command on shore means practically everything. But at sea the conditions are different. At the utmost the difference is only a matter of some 20 feet, and a height above the water sufficient for automatic sights is not possible. It gives no more than a slightly extended horizon, considerable freedom from intervening waves—a little point for which the creators of low freeboard forget altogether to allow—and more difficulty in shooting because of the more extended rolling arc, a point that the creators of high freeboard may have overlooked in their turn. The whole thing, in fine, is a compromise, but in Germany, France and Russia high command seems regarded as worth all corresponding disadvantages."

Irregularities in the conduct of courts-martial have been frequently criticised by reviewing officers in almost every military department of the Army, and the more newly commissioned officers would do well to study carefully the manual of courts-martial. The latest comments on the irregularities of a court are those made by Colonel Forbush, commanding the Department of Texas, in the case of Private David V. Cruickshank, Co. I, 4th Inf., who was found guilty of desertion, sentenced to dishonorable discharge with loss of pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for three years. Colonel Forbush says: "In the foregoing case the original record of trial contained numerous errors and irregularities; it was therefore returned for correction. The record on revision again exhibits a number of clerical errors and is further incomplete in that two members of the court are not accounted for. Altogether this is the most inaccurate and incomplete record received at these headquarters since the reorganization of the Army in 1901, and discloses the fact that both the president and the judge advocate of the court utterly failed to appreciate the importance of their duties. The sentence was approved Aug. 6, 1902, and will be duly executed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex."

General Kobbé, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Dakota, in commenting upon the case of Private John Miskimon, Troop G, 1st Cav., found guilty by a G.C.M., at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., of violation of the 33d Article of War, and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for three months," says: "The record when received by the department commander, was found to contain several glaring defects, chief among which was the absence of any statement that the members of the

court and the judge advocate were sworn. The record being returned for revision, in accordance with fact, it was thereupon discovered to be impracticable to obtain a quorum and the proceedings, as recorded, are therefore fatally defective. The miscarriage of justice in this case is directly attributable to the gross carelessness of the president and judge advocate in authenticating the record without satisfying themselves of its correctness, although the most casual inspection would have revealed the errors referred to. So culpable a neglect of duty on the part of both officers merits the severest reprehension, displaying, as it does, a lack of appreciation of the responsible duties imposed by their positions, and indifference as to the consequences of a neglect to properly exercise their functions. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. Orders have already been given for the release of Private Miskimon from confinement and his return to duty."

A correspondent, Mr. Franck Taylor, writing from Bristol, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1902, says:

"Will you allow me space in your columns to say that every man with whom I have talked, or have written to, agrees with you in your opinion regarding the retirement of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith. For instance, an old resident of Wisconsin—who marched with Sherman to the sea—a staunch Republican and a great admirer of the President, says: 'General Smith should be a major general, instead of being made a scapegoat to please a lot of tramp Hessians, and professional humanitarians.' From no good citizen have I heard any endorsement of the President's mistake in forcibly retiring this gallant old soldier, who should have the respect and sympathy of every American with red blood in his veins. It is useless to deny that the real American loves a fighting man, and that the mass of our people view with silent regret the President's action in this case there can be no doubt. By 'the people' I do not mean the politicians and newspaper editors, who care nothing for the welfare of our Army."

There is a good deal of confusion among a certain class of men who served in the Confederate Army with regard to a law enacted at the last session of Congress. Until that act was passed there was no pensionable status for men who, after having served under compulsion with the Confederate forces, joined the Federal Army and rendered service which otherwise would have entitled them to pension for wounds or disability. The recent enactment, however, enables such men to present records that will entitle them to places on the pension rolls, thus affording deserved recognition for a considerable number of men who until now have been without any relief whatever. The impression prevails in some communities at the South that the new law provides pensions for all veterans of the Confederate Army, and in reply to numerous letters asking if such is the fact, the Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular explaining that the act is exclusively for the benefit of men who after leaving the Confederate forces, performed pensionable service in the Army of the Union.

Advices from Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 6, announce the arrival there on Aug. 5, of the transport Warren, from St. Michael, having on board several companies of the 7th U.S. Infantry, who have been serving in Alaska, and are being returned to more desirable stations in the United States. The companies which came back and which will be sent to Vancouver Barracks for temporary rest prior to receiving other assignments, are Company A, from Nome; Company I, from St. Michael; Company B, from Fort Gibbons, and Company E, from Fort Egbert, all of the 7th Infantry, U.S.A. Company K of the same regiment is still at Fort Gibbons, and will return south about the time of the close of navigation in the north. The Warren called at Port Townsend to ascertain if any quarantine inspection was needed. She presented a clean bill of health, and was permitted to proceed. The latest official advices gives the address of all the companies of the 7th Infantry as Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, who is now stationed at Fort Clark, Tex., has written a letter to Governor Durbin, of Indiana, relative to the proposed "camp of instruction" in that State, in which he says: "The grounds the Austrians had for the maneuvers of 10,000 cavalry in 1896 were larger than one-quarter of Indiana, and the troops ran all over it. Deploying a few thousand men facing each other, and having a sham fight is a very instructive exercise as a preparation for maneuvers, but it is not maneuvers. Maneuvers begin when two large bodies are from sixty to seventy miles apart. The ground over which two European army corps maneuver is always from 1,200 to 2,000 square miles in extent. Of course, Congress will not buy such a quantity of ground, nor is it necessary, but for many reasons we want three or four times 20,000 acres."

In a lecture delivered before the Naval War College, two years ago, August, 1900, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., said: "So convinced am I of the efficiency of our present fortifications that I am ready to go on record at this moment as believing that if not another gun were mounted than now are actually mounted, no power in existence, or that may arise in the next twenty years, would venture on a naval demonstration against any one of our principal seaports. . . . Fleets cannot engage modern batteries, except on fearfully unequal terms."

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Subsistence Department, U.S.A., who acted as counsel for Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, before the court-martial which recently tried that officer in Manila, has written a letter from the Philippines to Capt. Bert F. Parsons, of U.S. Grant Post No. 327, G.A.R., of Brooklyn, in which he expresses gratification with the support given to General Smith by many Grand Army posts in the United States. In the course of his letter Colonel Woodruff says: "Can it be that there are people in America who have a kindlier feeling for the semi-civilized bands in this country, who murder our soldiers and assassinate or torture natives who are supposed to be friendly to us, than they had for our erring brothers from '61 to '65? I cannot for a moment imagine that any fair minded, right thinking person can entertain such an idea. Some of the hardships that our troops have gone through out here surpass anything that we experienced in the Civil War, and the officers and men engaged in these operations deserve the highest commendation. The fact is that our troops in these islands, both Regulars and Volunteers, have reflected credit upon our people, upon our civilization and upon our American manhood." Unfortunately, however, it will take something more powerful than the truthful and eloquent testimony of a high-minded soldier like Colonel Woodruff to shame and silence the malicious slanderers of the Army here at home.

By an Executive order, which will soon be published by the Navy Department, the President under date of Aug. 4, 1902, established the ratings in the Navy of first and second-class shipfitters. First-class shipfitters will receive a salary of \$55 a month and second-class shipfitters a salary of \$40 a month. The order will provide that every battleship of the first rating shall have two petty officers known as shipfitters, and every vessel not a battleship of the first rating, but of the third and second rate, shall have at least one shipfitter of either the first or second-class. The Bureau of Navigation recently urgently recommended that this class of petty officers be established. The Bureau of Construction and Repair concurred in the recommendation. In an endorsement made by the Bureau of Navigation the duties of petty officers, to be known as shipfitters, are set forth as follows: "1. A good knowledge of the drainage systems, flooding systems, magazines and trimming tank systems, ventilating systems and similar construction and repair auxiliaries, as fitted on naval vessels; a good knowledge of the construction and operation of ventilating blowers and knowledge of the methods of construction and ability to make repairs to steering engines, steering apparatus, windlass and winches. He should be a good bench or vise hand, as known in the trade.

"2. The rating of first and second class would depend upon the proficiency shown in the above qualifications and length of service."

The practice of attending the families of naval officers on the part of the medical officers of the Navy on duty in Washington at the U.S. Naval Dispensary has been in vogue from time immemorial, and it seems a pity that a practice which in no way hampers the movements of officers detailed for duty at the dispensary and does not add materially to their labors should, at this late day, be deemed too heavy a tax on the Medical Corps of the Navy. In the Regulations for the Government of the Army, section 1450, it is specified that "Medical officers on duty will attend officers and enlisted men, and, when practicable, their families." If the Secretary of the Navy desires to curtail expenses in the naval establishment to the last degree, it would be quite practicable to issue an order that all prescriptions for the members of a naval officer's family should be filled at a civilian drug store, thereby saving the medicines called for by the attending medical officer. It is hoped that Mr. Moody will see his way to some other decision in favor of the families of naval officers on duty in Washington.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Crook at San Francisco, Aug. 13, from Manila, with the following military passengers: Headquarters, field, staff and band, and Companies E, F, H, I, K, L, and M, 25th Inf., 570 enlisted men, and the following officers of that regiment: Col. A. H. Bowman, Major D. H. Brush; Capt. J. P. O'Neill, A. B. Shattuck, M. D. Cronin, M. J. Lenihan, F. H. Albright, J. D. Lelch and J. E. Hunt; Chaplain Stewart, Lieutenants Enoch, Ford, Comer, Straat, Bundel, Mapes, Wiegstein, Coburn, Lauber, J. Green, Busche, and Donald. Other passengers are Col. J. C. Chance, 4th Inf.; Major Earthen, Medical Department; Capt. J. K. Moore, 15th Inf., and J. T. Moore, 27th Inf.; Lieutenants Hathaway, Signal Corps; Price and Cordier, 5th Inf.; Armstrong, 6th Inf.; and Goodale, 16th Inf.; Captain Collins, 6th Inf., Contract Surgeon Trow; 32 discharged soldiers and 8 general prisoners.

The annual competition among teams from the New York National Guard, shot at Creedmoor on Aug. 14, was won by the team from the 12th Regiment on a score of 1,026 points, the team from the 7th being second with 1,019 points, and the 71st Regiment team being third with 999 points. The match has been protested, it is said, by the team of the 7th, on the ground that the trigger of the rifle used by Sergeant Corrie of the 12th Regiment was too light. The triggers of all rifles were tested before firing, and upon the completion of the firing at the 200 yards range, when the rifles were again tested, the trigger of Corrie's rifle was found to be a little under the required pull. He completed the shoot-

ing after substituting another bolt in the rifle, which enabled the trigger to meet the prescribed pull. The protest is being investigated. We reserve a detailed account of the matches for another week. The 71st Regiment won the 1st Brigade contest, and the 23d Regiment, the 2d Brigade match.

The Secretary of the Navy, through the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will soon call for bids for the construction of a steel floating dry dock for the Philippines of a size sufficient to take out of water a battleship of 16,000 tons displacement. The dock is to be constructed in the United States and then towed to Cavite or Olongapo. This will be one of the largest floating dry docks ever constructed, and its estimated cost will reach to something over a million of dollars. The specifications and details of this large dock are nearly completed and the advertisement for bids will be issued shortly. Bidders will be invited to submit plans for transportation of the dock, when completed, to its destination, although it is more than probable that the Government will take the structure to the Philippines. The determination to construct a dry dock especially for the Philippines sets at rest the ideas which have been advanced as to the advisability of taking the Havana dock to Cavite. The Havana dock will probably remain where it is for some time longer. In the not improbable event of annexation of Cuba to the United States the Havana dock would be in just the right place for its best employment.

The Adjutant General's Office has arranged a schedule showing just how and when the regiments now serving in the Philippines will be brought home. We are able, this week, to publish an extract from this schedule showing the year that each regiment of infantry and cavalry will be brought back to this country. In 1903 the 1st, 6th and 9th regiments of cavalry and the 1st, 2d and 5th regiments of infantry are to be relieved from duty in the Philippines. In 1904 the 5th and 15th Cavalry and the 10th, 11th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th regiments of infantry are scheduled to come home. In 1905 the 11th Cavalry and the 29th Infantry are to be relieved. For the present we are not able to state what regiments will go to the Philippines during these years, nor at what times the companies or batteries of artillery will be relieved.

President Roosevelt has made the following appointments to the Military Academy at West Point for the class beginning June, 1903: Principals—Lewis Merrill Scott, son of Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav.; Herbert Hayden, son of Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Hayden, U.S.N.; Lewis C. Rockwell, son of the late Capt. Charles L. Rockwell, 5th Cav.; Paul Alexander Larned, son of Prof. Charles W. Larned, West Point; Frederick T. Cruse, son of Capt. Thomas Cruse, quartermaster, U.S.A.; Maxwell Murray, son of Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps; George A. Matile, son of Lieut. Col. L. A. Matile, 15th Inf.; George Middleton, son of the late Major Passmore Middleton, medical department; Craig Harris, son of Senator Harris, of Kansas.

Alternates—First, John L. Clem, Jr., son of Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Quartermaster's Department; second, Throop M. Wilder, son of Major W. E. Wilder, A.A.G., U.S.A.; third, Walter R. Weaver, son of Capt. E. M. Weaver, Art. Corps; fourth, Joseph D. Patch, son of Capt. A. M. Patch, U.S.A. (retired); fifth, John W. Blauvelt, son of Capt. W. F. Blauvelt, pay department; sixth, Clyde L. Eastman, son of Major Frank F. Eastman, Subsistence Department; seventh, Alexander R. Dean, son of Alexander T. Dean, late lieutenant, 4th Cav.; eighth, Russell Willson, son of Sidney L. Willson, United States Pension Agent at Washington; ninth, William S. Bergland, son of Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A. (retired).

The troops of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, which arrived at San Francisco not long since from the Philippines, have been assigned stations as follows: Lieut. Col. M. B. Hughes and Troops G and H to Fort McKenzie, Wyo.; Troop E to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Troop F to Fort Washakie, Wyo. The 24th Infantry have left San Francisco for their new stations, as follows: Headquarters, band and Companies A and B to Fort Harrison, Mont.; Major Edwin B. Bolton and Companies E, F, G, and H to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Lieut. Colonel Daniel Cornman and Major Zerah W. Torrey and Company I to Fort Missoula, Mont. The first battalion of the 25th Infantry, Capt. R. L. Bush commanding, have also left San Francisco for Fort Niobrara, Neb. Troops F and G, 1st Cavalry, two officers and 145 men, left Yellowstone on Aug. 3 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

American soldiers and sailors not only travel more comfortably than those of any other country, but henceforth they are to do so at greatly diminished cost to the Government. It appears for instance that under a contract recently negotiated enlisted men will be transported from Eastern points to the Pacific coast for the next year at the rate of \$28.75 per capita as against rates ranging from \$75 to \$83 for civilian passengers, and that sleeping car accommodations will be supplied for \$6 per capita as against \$30 for civilian passengers. These are the lowest rates ever secured for transcontinental travel, and they mean a large saving in the cost of transportation of troops that may be ordered to the Philippines.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company will introduce a new rifle at the annual competitions at Sea Girt, to be held from Aug. 29 to Sept. 6. It will be of

.33 caliber, and will be in the hands of Sergt. John Corrie, 12th New York, celebrated as one of the most expert riflemen in America. Sergeant Corrie, who was also a distinguished marksman in the U.S. Army before joining the 12th, shot a gun for the Winchester Arms Company in 1896 in the competition held by the State Commission to select a gun for the National Guard of New York, and made the best record with it of any gun tried under the test.

Officers of the Army are warned to wait, before ordering new uniforms, for the receipt of the official patterns for each detail. Hitherto there has been great laxity in this respect and, for example, there have been seven patterns for the fatigue cap alone. Hereafter more attention will be paid to this point, and none but equipment rigidly conforming to the new regulations will be tolerated. We have given illustrations of the portions of the uniform of which patterns have been filed in Washington, and on another page reproduce from the Philadelphia Press an illustration of the Service uniform as worn by Generals Corbin and Young and Lieutenant McKinley.

Capt. Charles J. Train, president; Capt. Wm. W. Mead, naval constructor; Jos. J. Woodward, Capt. Charles R. Roelker, Comdr. Walter C. Cowles, are appointed a board of survey for the preliminary trial of the U.S.S. Maine. They are ordered to meet at the Parker House, Boston, Sept. 1. The San Francisco will be withdrawn very soon from the European station and sent to the Norfolk yard to prepare for the maneuvers of September next.

Bids for a variety of military supplies will be opened at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, on Aug. 26, under the direction of Col. John V. Furey, U.S.A. These supplies include iron bedsteads, waist belts, post and regimental record books, barrack chairs, card holders, Berlin gloves, campaign hats, hat cords, mattresses and mattress covers, arctic overshoes, chambray and white shirts, russet shoes, cotton and woolen stockings, white cotton undershirts.

The board of which Colonel Randolph is president, appointed to test and report upon the disappearing gun carriages, returned to Washington, Aug. 13, from Fisher's Island, where the tests of the 12, 10, and 6-in. guns, mounted on disappearing carriages, were made Aug. 12. The tests were very satisfactory, especially with the larger guns. Thirty shots were fired from the 10-in. gun, with an average interval of 53 seconds between shots. Ten shots were fired from the 12-in. gun, with an average interval of 59 seconds between shots.

Sealed proposals for the construction of new buildings at Fort Riley, Kas., will be opened there on Aug. 25. The proposals will include plumbing, heating, and electric wiring, where same is specified, and for ovens and bread making machinery in place in bakery. The buildings to be constructed include one double cavalry barracks, one artillery barracks, one gun shed, one artillery stable, one cavalry stable, three field officers' quarters, two double line officers' quarters, two double non-commissioned staff quarters and one bakery.

The rifle competition between a team of cadets from West Point and Annapolis will be shot at Sea Girt, N.J., on Tuesday, Sept. 2. Each team will consist of five men, and will use the rifle with which it is armed and service ammunition. The distances to be shot over are 200, 300 and 500 yards, five shots per man at each distance. The prize is a silver cup, to be known as the Academy Cup, and each man of the winning team will receive a medal.

There are now forty-nine vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps. Another examination will be held at the Army Medical Museum in Washington Sept. 8, and it is hoped that a few of the vacancies will then be filled. There are, up to date, thirty applications for permission to take the examination.

Companies E, F, G, and H, 3d Inf., which some time since were ordered to take station at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, will take station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, instead. As soon as they arrive at the latter place, Companies A, B, C, and D, of the 20th Infantry, on duty at Columbus Barracks, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station.

Advices from Newport, R.I., state that the new 12-inch breech loading rifles at Fort Wetherill, Jamestown, were tried for the first time on Aug. 12 since being placed in position at that fortification. The concussion was not nearly as great as was predicted. A number of shots were fired at a floating target at sea with shells, each weighing 1,000 pounds, and the charge of smokeless powder was 500 pounds.

A number of boards for the examination of candidates from civil life for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army will meet at various places on Sept. 1. The detail of the different boards will be found under our Army head.

We extend our acknowledgement to the subscribers who have favored us with copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, asked for last week, and through whose courtesy we have been able to obtain more than a sufficient supply of the papers asked for.

REPORT OF WEST POINT VISITORS.

The Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, which organized at West Point on June 2, 1901, by electing Gen. Charles F. Roe, president, Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, vice-president, and George W. Childs Drexel, secretary, has submitted its report to the Secretary of War, by whom it has been published. Omitting the routine statements the report of the board is as follows:

The board is of the opinion that the enlargement of the entrance requirements accomplished under the recent Act of Congress should be commended. That the acceptance of certificates of graduation from high schools and normal schools and of candidates having a college standing without conditions, and duly certified examination papers of candidates on competitive examination, should be commended with the reservation, however, that certificates of graduation from high schools and normal colleges should be accepted only where the institution issuing the certificate has an accredited standing, a policy which has been adopted by most of the leading universities. That inasmuch as the several States and Territories are now quite generally supplied with high schools and colleges, and inasmuch as West Point is a technical institution of the military art and science, the entrance requirements should be enlarged from time to time as rapidly and extensively as practicable, with the purpose of permitting an extension in instruction on purely military subjects and of lessening the strain which now exists owing to the large amount of elementary teaching crowded into the four years' course. The board is not prepared to favor the suggestion that a fifth year should be added to the course, or that a preparatory school should be located in the vicinity of West Point, having a years' course.

The board favors a change in the law, under which the number of cadets shall be substantially increased. The board commends most heartily the results of the method employed at the Academy in dividing the classes into smaller sections for purposes of instruction. The changes that have been made in some of the departments of the Academy, under which written examinations are substituted in whole or in part for the system of oral examinations formerly prevailing are also approved. The board approves either of the separation of the department of modern languages into two departments, one of which shall have either Spanish and English or French and English, and the other the Spanish or French separately; or, as an alternative, the modification of the law permitting the detail of an officer as associate professor of modern languages, with the temporary rank and pay of a major, whose duty it shall be to assist the professor of that department; also that no officer be required to teach more than one foreign language; furthermore, that officers be detailed to teach either Spanish or French be ordered abroad for the purpose of familiarizing themselves thoroughly with the language they are to teach, at least one year prior to their detail to the Academy, and should be ordered to visit French and Spanish speaking countries respectively during their vacations.

The board approves of the recommendation contained in the report of the Board of Visitors of 1901, as follows: "While in the Academy the cadet should have time and opportunity for the study of general history, military history, military ethics, military hygiene and English literature. He should also have an opportunity to pursue the oral study of modern languages. The United States is now a world power, and its Army and Navy officers will find themselves in countries where languages other than English are spoken. There is, therefore, an increasing necessity for an acquaintance with modern languages. By this we do not mean a class-room acquaintance, nor a stuttering, stammering acquaintance, but practical acquaintance that would enable a West Point graduate to make himself understood in any of these modern tongues, without subjecting himself to ridicule."

The board approves the recommendation of the superintendent that a civilian be employed as an astronomer, at a salary not exceeding \$2,000 per annum, who shall have charge of the observatory, under the professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and shall assist as instructor in that department. It is the opinion of the board that the professors and instructors of the Military Academy should visit under orders other institutions of learning, and that they should in other ways bring the Academy into closer relations with the general educational system of the country. The board views with approval the fact that the heads of the departments and the instructors are striving to place themselves in closer touch with the cadets, to the end that the latter feel less restraint in calling upon the former for necessary assistance.

The board commends the change in the policy of the institution under which the cadets have enlarged social privileges, and under which they are brought into closer relationship with students of other institutions in athletic sports, and recommend that this policy be enlarged to the greatest extent consistent with discipline and instruction, to the end that the education of the cadet be not merely technical, but extend to those relationships in life which must ever be important. The board also approves the recommendation of Colonel Mills that Congress should appropriate for a course of lectures to form a feature of the year's course. The board recommends that each member of Congress should always appoint a principal and a first and second alternate, in order that the number of cadets at the Academy may be kept at its maximum. Also that the pay of the cadet be made the same as that of a naval cadet, namely, \$60. The board finds that armament and equipment as furnished by the Government is most excellent, but that a modern seacoast battery is requisite for the proper instruction of cadets and therefore recommends that a model seacoast battery, complete in all its details, be furnished:

Emplacement for two 8-inch B.L.R. with single magazine and separate ammunition service. Emplacement for one 6-inch R.F. gun with magazine. Emplacement for one 15-pounder R.F. gun with magazine. Emplacement for one 12-inch B.L. mortar with magazine. One fire commander and two battery commanders' stations. Electric generating plant. Electric storage battery. One 30-inch electric controlled search light.

The board was struck with the fact that the cavalry and artillery horses had the double reins and the curb and snaffle bit and highly commend the same. The board noticed that the caps, blouses and various parts of the military dress of officers do not appear to be uniform in appearance: For instance, caps have various kinds of visor, some stiff tops and some soft. Blouses and dress coats have collars of extreme width or narrowness. As the professors and officers are a constant example to the cadets, there should be only one kind of uniform cap, and the same with other parts of the uniform. The

board is of the opinion that steps should be taken to remedy this fault.

The board is pleased to commend the policy which the present superintendent has followed in locating buildings and making other improvements, by seeking to attain the best results in referring such matters for report and recommendations to advisory boards, composed of the members of the Academy Board. The board is of the opinion that any change in the site of the hotel should not be made without the most careful consideration, and it is important that the parents of cadets and official visitors should come into close contact with the cadets and be in the immediate seeing distance of various military exercises. An examination of the fiscal affairs, supplies and expenditures showed them to be perfectly satisfactory. The board recommends that an edition of six thousand of the Jubilee Volume of the Centennial History of the Academy should be printed at the Government printing office for distribution and for exchange. The board cannot conclude its report without expressing the increasing sense which its observations upon the spot force upon it, of the high character of the instruction and the discipline imparted at the Military Academy and of the inestimable value of the institution to the nation.

ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

At the last meeting the National Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, a charter was granted the Colorado Commandery of that order, with fifty-six charter members, the largest number ever admitted as charter members in the history of the order. On July 1, this Commandery met, and adopted a constitution and on Aug. 4 it again met and adopted by-laws and elected the following officers for the first year of its existence: The Commander, National Commandery, Gen. Irving Hale, U.S.V.; Commander, Colorado Commandery, Lieut. Col. J. W. Pope, Q.M. Dept. U.S. Army; Vice Commander, Capt. C. E. Locke, late Asst. Surg. 1st Col. Vols.; Secretary, Lieut. C. W. Lothrop, late 1st Col. Vols.; Deputy Secretary, Lieut. R. W. Means, late 1st Col. Vols.; Treasurer, Lieut. C. B. Lewis, late 1st Col. Vols.; Registrar, Major J. A. Irons, Ins. Gen. Dept., U.S.A.; Judge Advocate, Major Ralph Hartzell, late paymaster, U.S. Vols.; Surgeon, Lieut. Col. E. B. Mosely, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; (No companion eligible for Chaplain); Member of Council, Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf.; Committee on Companionship, Major C. H. Anderson, late 1st Col. Vols.; Major A. C. Sharpe, Adj. Gen. Dept., U.S.A.; Lieut. C. S. Haughwout, late Col. Vols.; Col. A. W. Corliss, U.S.A.; Delegates, Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf.; Col. W. S. Metcalf, late Col. Kansas Vols.; Col. W. R. Grove, Capt. and C.S., U.S. Vols.; Col. C. M. Moses, late 1st Col. Vols.; Major A. C. Sharpe, Adj. Gen. Dept., U.S.A.; Assistant Alternates, Surg. J. G. Field, U.S. Navy; Capt. A. M. D. Brooks, late 1st Col. Vols.; Major G. F. Downey, paymaster, U.S.A.; Major Frank Foote, late commanding Wyoming Vols.; Major C. A. Anderson, late 1st Col. Vols.

THE MOROS.

Writing from the Moro country, a correspondent says: "We have been getting together some Moro articles for our collection; a brass helmet of Spanish make or a good copy—for these Indians can work wonders in metal, and they color cloth and work designs beautifully. The Moro all wear turbans, the datos and their free followers wear trousers, made loose above and tight at the ankle. The slaves, who do not wear much of anything, carry the kris of the dato, who himself always carries an umbrella.

"On Saturday, which is market day, the marketmen gather at daylight on a level piece of grass on the seashore, just at the edge of the town, bounded by a shallow river. There is a guard at one point, and all deposit their arms with the sergeant, who gives them a check. Time is called at nine o'clock by the officer of the scouts, who has charge of the market, and Chinamen, Americans and Filipinos rush in to get their share of chickens, eggs, grass mats, baskets, etc. After this sale the Filipinos, who have put their stock of coconuts, bananas and dried fish in a circle outside of the Moro market, come in for their share of Mexican dollars. No American money is seen.

"We picked up a fine beheading knife, of peculiar shape. Coats of mail are very scarce. I have seen but three. They were made of links, with strips of carabao horn, ornamented with silver. These, with the helmets, are either the original lot of Spanish armor captured by the Moros about a hundred years ago, or good imitations. The helmets are the original ones.

"Our dwelling is built on posts fourteen feet high (no elevators), with roof thatched with cocoa leaves. The village is very dirty, also the people, and the weather frightfully hot, and dysentery prevailing. Mail from the States once in two months."

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

We referred last week to the election of officers of the United States Volunteer Association. Describing the purposes of the Association, Col. Richard Henry Savage, its president, says: "What is needed is the strength which comes from union and association to perpetuate our comradeship and obtain justice for the living and the dead, for the soldier stricken by disease, for the widow and orphan, and for the discharged veteran. This can be done by the immediate formation of a union embracing all comrades. It must be a National Business Association, which every man (duly qualified) can join, whether in the Service or out. To meet these ends, the United States Volunteer Association was duly incorporated at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 27, 1900. Its platform is 'Non-Partisan, Non-Sectarian, and Non-Sectarian.' These are its general objects:

"To foster comradeship, and to perpetuate friendships formed in the Service during the Spanish-American War and the incident war in the Philippines; to cherish the memory of departed comrades; to inspire loyalty and patriotism; to aid needy comrades and their dependents; to inculcate the principles of equal rights and free government, and take measures toward the enactment of legislation in State and nation in the interests of those who are now serving under the Stars and Stripes. Any person who may have rendered valuable service to the U.S. Government during these years may become an honorary member upon application, accompanied by a certificate mentioning services rendered. This organization is not antagonistic to any other Spanish-American society."

The membership rolls of this society, it is stated, are rapidly swelling. A membership button, and a copy of the official organ (issued monthly) is sent to each mem-

ber. Annual dues are one dollar. Copies of the constitution, application blanks, etc., will be mailed upon application to the secretary, the Hon. William C. Liller, Lancaster, Pa.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

An outpost of the 27th U.S. Infantry at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, was surprised by Moros on Aug. 12, and Sergeant Foley and Private Carey were killed and Private Van Dorn was severely wounded. The Moros, who numbered only a dozen men, were armed with spears and swords. The morning was dark and foggy. The attacking party crawled to within a few feet of the sentinels and then sprang upon them suddenly. The entire outpost rushed to the relief of the sentinels, but they were too late, and the Moros escaped, although possibly a few of them were wounded. The American sentinels were terribly cut by the swords and spears. The attacking Moros were all from Bacolod, and the occurrence probably will result in a movement against that town, which has a strong fort and other defenses. Constabulary Inspector William Schermerhorn, whose home was in Seattle, Wash., was mortally wounded in a recent fight with ladrones at Iligan, Mindanao.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding in the Island of Mindanao, reports to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, that there are two Moro parties at Bacolod, Mindanao, one peaceful and one hostile. Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cav., who is in command of the American forces at Lake Lanao, Mindanao, has expressed his doubt of the success of the efforts now being made by the Americans to placate the hostile Moros. The situation in Mindanao is not regarded as serious.

Forty-one American cruisers and gunboats assembled, and were dressed at Cavite on Aug. 9, and fired twenty-one guns at noon, in honor of the coronation of King Edward. This was the largest number of American warships ever together in Asiatic waters.

An Army officer has sent from Cebu the details of the assassination of the four American school teachers, John E. Wells, of Providence, R.I.; his cousin, Louis A. Thomas, of the same place; Ernest Heger, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Clyde A. France, of Berea, Ohio, last month. He says the four teachers were ambushed in the mountains. Two were killed at the first fire and one was shot in the back while running. The fourth escaped, but was captured afterward. It is suspected that one of the teachers was buried alive, because his wound was not fatal. Two of the bodies were buried deep. The others were disinterred and eaten by dogs.

Dr. James W. Holland, contract surgeon, U.S.A., who returned a few days ago from the Philippines where he had extended experience in the treatment of cholera patients, believes the new method of treatment by means of subcutaneous salt injection will do much toward checking the spread of the disease. He says: "Because many cases were concealed the death rate was about 85 per cent., but I think with the salt treatment promptly begun at least 50 per cent. of the patients could be cured."

Nine gunboats of the U.S. mosquito fleet hitherto used in patrolling the coasts have been put out of commission at Manila.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., has relieved Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., in command of the Island of Leyte.

Judge Ambler, of the Court of First Instance, in denying on Aug. 10 the motion of the editor of the Manila Freedom, under indictment for libel, for a trial by jury, said: "The law-making power in the Philippine Islands is vested in the United States Civil Commission. The laws do not grant the right to trial by jury. The Philippines are entitled to the Bill of Rights, excepting the right to trial by jury. The Constitution of the United States follows us here only so far as Congress enacts that it shall."

The fourth anniversary of the capture of the city of Manila, which was surrendered to the American forces on Aug. 13, 1898, was observed as a general holiday.

COL. CHARLES C. HOOD, U.S.A.

Among the officers in the Army whose duties in the Philippines involved the exercise of civil as well as military authority is Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th U.S. Inf., who returned from the islands a few weeks ago. His work and the work of his regiment form the subject of an exceedingly interesting article in a recent number of the Springfield (Mass.) Union, in which the writer presents a graphic outline of the history of the 16th Infantry from its organization, by order of President Lincoln, May 4, 1861, down to the present time. It is an interesting coincidence that Colonel Hood's record as a soldier is virtually co-eval with that of the regiment itself, he having entered the service as a private of the 31st Ohio Volunteers in 1861, to be mustered out as a captain in 1865. During that period he saw and took part in many of the great events of the war. He gave two fingers of his bridle hand to Roddy's Confederate Cavalry in Tennessee; he was shot through both hips at Chickamauga and shared in the trying tasks that fell to the Army of the Cumberland. He marched with Sherman to the sea, was in at the surrender of Joe Johnston and passed in the grand review in Washington in 1865. Upon the reorganization of the Army in 1865 Hood was appointed a captain of the 41st U.S. Infantry, which was merged in the 24th Infantry in 1869. In 1892 he became a major of the 7th Infantry, was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 16th Infantry in 1897 and colonel in 1898. After taking a splendid part in the Cuban campaign of 1898 he arrived in the Philippines with his regiment on June 20, 1899, and for the next three months was constantly engaged in active military operations, in which the command rendered distinguished service. In December, 1899, Colonel Hood was appointed military governor of the Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya, and then began one of the hardest tasks he had encountered since entering the islands. There were roaming bands of ladrones and insurgents to subdue, schools and farms to rehabilitate, native prejudices to overcome, the influence of hostile friars to counteract, thousands of half starved natives to feed, clothe and provide with medical attendance—in short, Colonel Hood was called upon to create and maintain a social and political system for a large body of people which should establish law and order, revive industry and secure civil authority over a vast region just emerging from a reign of terror and chaos. He began by enlisting the confidence of the natives. He compelled them to respect American authority, proved himself their friend, and brought them into eager co-operation with himself in developing community interests. The result of this protracted and at times

disheartening effort was that the three provinces under Colonel Hood's authority gradually became prosperous, orderly, contented communities, whose people, when Colonel Hood bade them farewell last June, honored him with an imposing demonstration of gratitude and affection. The record of his administration is a lasting memorial to the integrity and executive skill of the Army.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, U.S.A., was married to Miss Maud Cromellen on Aug. 12 at Toronto, Can., in the Church of the Redeemer. Colonel Lee and his bride will return to Hague, Lake George, N.Y., before his daughter and his son-in-law, Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, leave for Omaha, where the latter is stationed.

The marriage of Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th U.S. Cav., to Mrs. Rose Harrison Ransen, took place at Washington, D.C., July 24, at the residence of the bride's father. The marriage was a quiet one, only the immediate family and intimate friends of the bride and groom being present. Captain and Mrs. Johnson left at once for Fort Robinson, Neb., where Captain Johnson is stationed.

Luis Amenabar, of Coquimbo, Chile, was married on July 2 to Mary Katherine Carvallo, daughter of the late Dr. Carlos Carvallo, U.S.A., and Emma Carvallo, of Washington, D.C. The wedding took place at the Church of the Matrix, Valparaiso, Chile. Mr. and Mrs. Amenabar will reside near Coquimbo.

Mr. Nelson Steel Gotshall and Anna Maria von Bergen, daughter of Mrs. Clara Eugenia Kramer and the late Major Adam Kramer were united in the holy bond of matrimony at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. G. S. Edmonstone, 128 North St. Albans street, St. Paul, Minn., at high noon on Aug. 7, 1902, by the Rev. C. D. Andrews, of Christ Church. Only the immediate members of the family were present, owing to the recent death of Major Adam Kramer. The bride wore a just cloth dress, which was sent to her by Army friends in the Philippines. After a wedding trip of a few weeks, they will be at home at 2343 Rosewood avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Isabel S. Knox, widow of the late John Reiley Knox, and mother of Capt. Henry Knox, U.S.N., died at Greenville, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1902, in her 78th year.

Sergt. Major Frank E. Blair, 14th Inf., who has been sick at Fort Snelling, Minn., since May 31, 1902, died at the hospital of that post on Monday, Aug. 4, 1902, of tuberculosis. He served in the 14th Infantry from July 8, 1889, taking an active part in the arduous campaigns of the 14th Infantry during that and the following year. He was also with the regiment throughout its campaign in China. Orders sending him to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment arrived just one hour after his death. His comrades of the N.C.S., band and 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich., sent an abundance of flowers as a symbol of their esteem for their departed comrade.

Abner J. Allen, late captain and A.Q.M., U.S.V., and grandfather of Midshipman Burrell C. Allen, U.S.N., died at Ottawa, Kas., Aug. 5, in the 82d year of his age.

John W. Tanner, uncle of Lieut. Earl W. Tanner, 18th U.S. Inf., died at Stamford, N.Y., Aug. 3.

George Vinson Balch, eldest son of Rear Admiral George B. Balch, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., on Aug. 7 after a short illness, in the 54th year of his age. At the age of fifteen he went with his father on the old Pawnee as a clerk, and was in all the engagements of the ship which his father commanded. At the close of the war he was offered an appointment in the Marine Corps but declined it. He was educated in the District schools and in Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Columbia Law School.

The remains of Mrs. Cooke, widow of Capt. Augustus Paul Cooke, U.S.N., who died at Paris, France, May 12 last, were interred with those of her husband at Woodlawn Cemetery, N.Y., on Aug. 13.

Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, U.S.A., retired, died of cholera in the Province of Pangasinan, north of Manila, P.I., Aug. 10. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1876, and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 24th Infantry Nov. 29, 1880. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in August, 1890, and captain in April, 1898, and was retired Jan. 11, 1902, for disability incident to service. He saw hard service in the Philippines in 1890 and 1900, and after his retirement was attracted by the agricultural possibilities of Pangasinan, and had succeeded in forming a community numbering 20,000 souls. The town he had formed was recently recognized as a municipality by the Philippine Commission, who greatly appreciated Captain Batchelor's pioneering and his successful instruction of loyal natives.

Mrs. Sarah E. Hathaway, who died at La Porte, Ind., Aug. 13, aged 85, was the widow of Col. Gilbert Hathaway, a distinguished Indiana officer during the Civil War, who was killed in action at Blount's Farm, Ala., May 2, 1863.

Miss Emma L. Hunt, who died in Winchester, Va., at the age of 82 years, on Aug. 11, was a sister of the late Secretary Hunt, and aunt of Governor William H. Hunt and Paymaster Livingston Hunt, U.S.N.

Chaplain John Walker Jackson, U.S.A. (retired), D.D., died in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 8, 1902. The burial was in Philadelphia on Aug. 11, that place being his old home. He left a widow, one son, Capt. H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf., now in the Philippines, and one daughter. Chaplain Jackson was appointed from Pennsylvania March 3, 1877, and was retired in March, 1888.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general, U.S.A., and Mrs. Corbin left Washington on Aug. 14 for a short visit with General Corbin's daughter, Mrs. Parsons, in New York. General and Mrs. Corbin and Major General Young, U.S.A., will sail from New York on the Vaderland for Germany, where Generals Corbin, Young and Wood will witness the autumn maneuvers of the German army. They will be accompanied by Col. J. A. Johnston, A.A.G., and Lieut. James F. McKinley, 15th Cav., of the staff of General Young. The party will be joined by General Wood, who sailed for Europe several weeks ago, in Berlin. Mrs. Wood is at present in the south of France. The party will return on the Philadelphia, sailing from Southampton on Oct. 18.

Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., returned to Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 13, from his official inspection of the harbors of Lake Ontario. Major Symons came back to Buffalo on business and will return almost immediately to complete the inspection, which will extend down the St. Lawrence River.

PERSONALS.

Capt. T. D. Keleher, paymaster, will sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Sept. 1.

Capt. J. C. Castner, 4th U.S. Inf., left San Francisco, Aug. 2, for his station at Fort Brown, Tex.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. L. B. Jones, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 4.

Capt. S. V. Ham, Q. M. Department, has taken a house at 1427 Mount Royal avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. G. A. Herbst, 23d U.S. Inf., on leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is visiting in St. Paul, Minn.

Asst. Surg. G. H. R. Gosman, U.S.A., arrived at Fort Hancock, N.J., this week and entered upon duty at that post.

A daughter was born to Mrs. W. H. Standley, wife of Lieut. W. H. Standley, U.S.N., on July 31, at San Francisco, Cal.

Comdr. C. E. Fox, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Adams, now preparing for commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. W. H. Emory, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, New York, was detached Aug. 15 and ordered to command the Indiana.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte are located at the Ashton, Ludlow, N.Y., where they expect to remain for some time.

Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, who is spending a leave from Fort Morgan, Ala., at New Rochelle, N.Y., visited friends at Governors Island this week.

A son was born to the wife of Post Q. M. Sergt. C. G. Colesworth, daughter of Sergeant Major Klingensmith, 5th U.S. Cav., at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Aug. 4.

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, commanding Fort Dade, Fla., is at present in command of the Artillery district of Key West during the absence in the North on leave of Major P. Leary, A.C.

Major R. J. C. Irvine, 9th U.S. Inf., is still at Mt. Clemens, Mich., taking the mineral baths and treatment and feels that he has been benefited. He expects to join at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., by the end of August.

Capt. F. L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment, who is an expert shot and all-around rifleman and who has been at Fort Niagara at the Department of the East Infantry competition, left there this week for Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty in connection with the Army competition which commences Aug. 18.

The Misses Mary C. and Minnie C. Brooks, daughters of Capt. Wm. B. Brooks, chief engineer, U.S.N., left New York in the steamship Celtic on the 6th of August for Liverpool and a several months' tour through Europe. They will return per steamer Trave, via the Mediterranean route from Naples, the latter part of the year.

Colonel Kitson, of the British Army, at present an attaché of the British legation at Washington, who is now making a tour of the Army posts of this country, was a visitor at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on Aug. 6. Colonel Kitson spent the forenoon on the rifle range where the 3d Battalion was at target practice. He left Aug. 7 for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and wife arrived at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 6, on a visit to their son, Capt. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf. Soon after their arrival at the post the officers of the 23d began calling at quarters No. 22, the home of Captain Schley, to pay their respects to the rear admiral. A review of the regiment was held in his honor on Aug. 7.

Mrs. Kelton, widow of Gen. J. C. Kelton, and her youngest son, Atlee, have spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Ames, in Santa Cruz, Cal., where Lieut. F. L. Ames is stationed as inspector of powder at the California powder works. Before returning to her home in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 26, Mrs. Kelton will spend a few days in San Francisco as the guest of Capt. J. C. Currier, at 2922 Pacific avenue, and a day at Benicia arsenal with the family of Col. Alfred Mordecai.

John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, who are under indictment for fraud in connection with Government engineering work at Savannah, and for whose extradition from Canada to the United States application was recently made to Judge Caron, of the Superior Court at Quebec, were discharged from custody on Aug. 13, the court holding that the papers were defective. The U.S. Government will make further efforts to secure the extradition of the fugitives.

Noting the fact that Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, 5th U.S. Inf., is to be retained in command of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, the San Juan, P.R., News says: "Colonel Buchanan has always been a friend to Porto Rico, has striven for the best interests of the military here, has stood loyally for the native regiment and never missed an opportunity for enhancing its standard and efficiency, and it is very good news indeed that he is to be with Porto Rico for a while longer, anyhow."

Sergeant Bales, 67th Company Coast Art., on duty at Honolulu, and another soldier, on July 24 last, were out exploring around Diamond Head, outside and inside, in quest of ancient burial caves. On going down into the crater from the Mauna side they found a skull lying under some kiawe bushes. The found other bones scattered around. They took notice of the appearance of the skull, teeth and clothing, and then reported the facts to the C.O. of Camp McKinley, from which they telephoned to the police department. The body was identified as that of Ernest C. Hornef, a jeweler, who disappeared mysteriously last September.

Major William C. Gorgas, Medical Department, U.S.A., stationed at Havana, made a daring rescue of a drowning boy in the harbor of that city on the afternoon of Aug. 4. The boy fell from the sea wall in the rear of the cathedral and, although a Cuban policeman and several other persons saw him, no attempt was made to rescue. Mrs. Gorgas, who was in a neighboring building, heard the boy's cries for help, and upon observing his plight from a window called her husband who was near by. Major Gorgas rushed to the wall, jumped into the bay without pausing to remove his coat and brought the boy in safely to the shore amid shouts of "Viva el Americano" from those who had watched the performance.

A despatch from Chicago tells of the wife of a discharged soldier of the 8th Infantry, now dead, who is on her way to New York to shoot General Chaffee because of alleged ill-treatment of her husband. She is reported as saying: "I am going to New York to meet General Chaffee, and if he doesn't give me satisfaction I'll shoot him dead in his tracks. I have preferred charges, but he prevented them from going before Congress. I have told General Miles about it and he says for me to wait. I have waited long enough. I want a settlement and I'm going to have it. I'll have his life or satisfactory reparation." The woman is probably insane. In any case she will find General Chaffee a hard man to shoot. He is used to being fired at.

Major Peter Leary, Art. Corps, on leave from Key West Barracks, Fla., is visiting at Syracuse, N.Y.

Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Art. Corps, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week to spend a fortnight visiting friends.

Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d U.S. Cav., Military Attaché to the U.S. Legation at Havana, arrived in that city on Aug. 4.

Former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, whose health is not of the best nowadays, is seeking restoration in the White Mountains.

Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on Aug. 9, and left for the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. C. L. J. Frohwitter, Art. Corps, who recently left Fort Dade, Fla., for the north on leave, is at present visiting at Monument Beach, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General of the Army, is a recent visitor at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., where he was received with official honors.

Mrs. Burbank and daughters will leave Marion, Ind., the latter part of August, and will join her son, Lieut. Sidney Burbank, 6th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Emory T. Smith, 9th U.S. Inf., during the annual rifle competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 29 to Sept. 6, has been detailed to duty as range officer.

The friends of Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, U.S.N., will be pained to learn of his continued illness; his sick leave has been extended for a further period of three months.

Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 9th U.S. Cav., who is residing with his family at East Long Branch, N.J., during the summer, returned there last week from a week's fishing trip in Canada.

Captain Mahan is reported to be busy on a long and important book on his favorite topic. It is said that the work is already well advanced. No date for its publication, however, has as yet been fixed.

Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th U.S. Inf., rejoined Mrs. Hood and their two daughters at Cooley's Hotel, Springfield, Mass., on the 25th of July, after a continuous absence of more than three years with his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. Sam C. Lemly, U.S.N., judge advocate general, has gone to Jackson, Miss., where he will pass a month of his annual vacation with his family. During his absence from Washington Solicitor Hanna will be the acting judge advocate.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., who had a hard experience in Alaska a short time ago, was recently a guest at the Manhattan Club, New York city, and has returned to duty at the Information Bureau, War Department, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Colorado, recently underwent an operation for fistula and has since been confined to his quarters. His condition is not alarming, however, and his recovery is confidently predicted.

Major G. L. Anderson, Art. Corps, now at Fort Wetherill, R.I., recently promoted, will remain on duty there until after the maneuvers and then make a short visit to Fort Banks, Mass., before going to Santiago, Cuba, to take command of the post of Morro Castle there.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., was the guest on Aug. 12 of former Governor U. A. Woodbury, of Burlington, Vt. He inspected and reviewed with Governor Stickney and staff the 1st Regiment National Guard, and the Regulars at Fort Ethan Allen.

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, in the course of a speech before the Board of Trade of Peoria, Ill., on Aug. 9, expressed the hope that Congress might grant tariff concessions to Cuba, but added: "When the Stars and Stripes of our nation shall go back to Cuba to stay the people will become quickly Americanized."

Lieut. Martin Novak, 19th U.S. Inf., who arrived at San Francisco on the transport Thomas, Aug. 1, made a round trip to Manila on the same transport. He left San Francisco, May 16, on the Thomas two weeks before his regiment left Manila and arrived in Manila June 9, and started back on the Thomas July 6.

Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, after returning from a visit at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., with Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Moss, have taken a furnished house at Norwalk, Ohio. They will soon go to Baltimore to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. William Miles Kellogg, nee Miss Lucie Kellogg.

In an article referring to Captain Mahan, U.S.N., the Youth's Companion says: "When Capt. A. T. Mahan took the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, in 1894, the undergraduates preserved absolute silence. It was almost, if not quite, the only instance where a recipient escaped the chaffing of the unruly students." This does not happen to be true, for, as a matter of fact, an officer of the Navy, who was present on the occasion, informs us that Captain Mahan was chaffed no less unmercifully than others, the chief anxiety of the student revelers being as to where he bought the gown he wore when he appeared to take his degree.

The greatest quartermaster of our Civil War was Major Gen. Robert Allen, who received and disbursed of the public money, from Oct. 1, 1861, to Jan. 30, 1865, over \$200,000,000 of public money, no dollar of which was lost or stolen. He was at one time charged with the responsibility of supplying Sherman's great army of 150,000 men and 75,000 animals, besides all of the troops up and down the Mississippi and across the plains. It has been estimated that if all of the teams and trains employed by him were put together, at the usual working distance, apart, they would stretch more than half way around the world. Allen was a graduate of the Military Academy, as were Ingalls, Easton, Donaldson, Van Vleet, and other great quartermasters of that period.

"An incident illustrating the pleasant relations between Americans and French," writes a correspondent from Paris, occurred on Aug. 1, during the distribution of prizes of the college Janson de Sailly in the grand hall of Trocadero. Here the most delicate attention was shown by Captain Delarue, the delegate of the Minister of War, to a West Point cadet, Paul Clark, who is spending a few days in Paris. Next to the captain on the platform sat the cadet, and he was in the full uniform of the United States Military Academy. When the boys of the special class preparatory to the St. Cyr Military Academy were called up to receive their prizes, Cadet Clark was requested to award them, which he did gracefully, complimenting the young men in excellent French, while the whole audience applauded vociferously. Cadet Clark, we are informed, is the son of Mr. Andrew G. Clark, of Chicago, who won the cadetship by a competitive examination over thirty applicants. He comes of good fighting stock. His grandfather was a colonel in the Army, Admiral Worden was an uncle. He is allied by ties of blood to Adjt. Gen. Joseph Reed, of Revolutionary fame, and to Elias Boudinot, first president of the Continental Congress.

Lieut. C. H. Whipple, Jr., 4th U.S. Inf., is on duty at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.

Major Peter Leary, Jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., from Key West, is stopping in Syracuse, N.Y.

Lieut. E. A. Greenough, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has left the Pacific Coast for Whitehall, N.Y.

Lieut. F. W. Griffin, Art. Corps, joined at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla., for duty on Aug. 10.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., made an official visit to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 12.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. A. D. Raymond, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 9.

Lieut. R. H. Wescott, 16th U.S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Slocum, N.Y., is visiting friends at Shawano, Wis.

Pay Inspector H. G. Colby, U.S.N., retired, has been ordered to assume charge of the Navy pay office at San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Arthur McArthur, wife of Major General MacArthur, U.S.A., is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.

Mrs. Hanscom, wife of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, is at the home of her son, Mr. J. H. Hanscom, in East Walpole, Mass.

Lieut. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, lately at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., was expected to join at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty the latter part of this week.

Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, U.S.A., Art. Corps, who has been on sick leave for four months, is now convalescent from a long and serious illness. He is expected to join at Fort Monroe, Va., after Aug. 15.

Gen. S. M. Whitside, U.S.A., is spending August at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Lieut. F. W. Philsterer, Art. Corps, has left Fort Monroe, Va., for Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Abeel Lyon, a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Kuypers Lyon, to Mr. Augustus King, a son of the late Brevet Lieut. Col. Cornelius L. King, U.S.A., who resigned in 1868.

Mrs. James Saxton Barber, of Canton, Ohio, wife of the late Asst. Paymaster J. S. Barber, U.S.N., was in Paris, France, in the early part of this month. She expects to stay abroad for some time, visiting in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

Army officers lately registering in New York city are Lieut. J. K. Parsons, Capt. F. C. Bolles, Major W. D. McCaw, Capt. H. R. Lemly, Capt. G. O. Squier, Capt. C. R. Howland, Grand Hotel; Lieut. Col. C. A. Stedman, Manhattan; Lieut. A. A. Starbird, Murray Hill; Major V. McNally, Park Avenue.

Mrs. Craigie, wife of Col. David J. Craigie, 11th U.S. Inf., is at Galen Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., having accompanied her sister, Miss Mortimer, and a trained nurse, there some weeks ago, hoping the sea air would benefit Miss Mortimer, whose long and serious illness is causing her friends so much anxiety.

The firm of C. P. Goetz is offering cash prizes to the value of \$1,500 for photographs made with their lenses and cameras. The competition is of an international character, and information as to details may be obtained from the firm's offices in New York, Berlin, Paris and London.

Rear Admiral Jas. M. Forsyth, U.S.N., who is passing the summer at the new Boar's Head Hotel, Hampton Beach, N.H., is raising a crop of Chinese watermelons, and is anchored at the resort until the fruit matures. The seeds were from a melon which was a gift to him while on the China station.

Police Captain James K. Price, New York city, recently placed on the retired list, saw hard and interesting service in Arizona, the Apache country and Alaska, as a soldier of the 2d United States Artillery. He served under Gen. Thomas, Halleck, Jeff. C. Davis, Barre and Tidball, and was one of the pioneers who raised the United States flag in Alaska after its purchase from Russia. He joined the New York police force in 1874.

Our excellent contemporary, the Patriotic Review, presents an especially fine appearance in its midsummer issue. One of its features is a striking full-page likeness of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V., a veteran of three wars and a journalist of wide repute. The contents of this magazine is always an inspiration to patriotism, and is of especial value to all who are interested in the patriotic societies which have had their origin in the wars through which the country has passed.

On the invitation of Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U.S.N., and other companions at Mare Island, Cal., a social and family meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will be held at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Friday, Aug. 22. The steamer General Frisbie has been chartered for the occasion, and Col. J. B. Rawles, U.S.A., has tendered the services of the artillery band.

A banquet of the Army of Santiago was held at the Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, and proved very fruitful of reminiscence. Capt. A. S. Rowan, 19th U.S. Inf., was toasted by all the other members. One question of interest discussed was whether there were any sharpshooters on San Juan Hill the morning of July 2. After some discussion it was decided that the sharpshooters were present on that day.

While in San Francisco from Aug. 21 to 25, Mrs. Kelton, president of the "Woman's Army and Navy League," hopes to interest many Army and Navy women in the Christian work undertaken during the past fifteen years by this organization for United States soldiers and sailors, and will endeavor to establish a standing committee which will report to the headquarters of the league in Washington, D.C., the need at the Army and Navy stations near San Francisco of reading matter, musical instruments, games, etc., for the men.

A Newport despatch says: "The fascinations of golf have proved the undoing of a naval officer who was practically certain of a good long stay ashore until the game got its hold on him. The officer is assigned to inspection duty under one of the naval bureaus and the chief of the bureau has recommended to the Acting Secretary of the Navy that he be detached and sent to sea. The reason for the recommendation is that the officer is too much interested in golf to be able to devote enough attention to his official duties."

Capt. W. H. Whiting, U.S.N., who is to succeed Capt. John F. Merry as commandant of the Hawaii naval station at Honolulu, arrived July 31 by the Ventura from San Francisco. Mrs. Whiting did not accompany the captain. She will remain in San Francisco until September. Every officer on the station, says the Honolulu Gazette, expresses keen regret at Captain Merry's departure from this station. He has made a warm friend of every one connected with Uncle Sam's ships at this port and the New Englander will leave Hawaiian waters with the best of wishes from every one who has had any relations with him. He will leave for the coast as soon as possible, probably on either the City of Peking on Aug. 11 or on the Alameda on Aug. 13.

Cadet Harry C. Cowl, 4th class, U.S.M.A., has resigned.

Lieut. A. U. Loeb, 14th U.S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Porter, N.Y.

Rear Admiral Greer, U.S.N., is passing some time at Atlantic City, N.J.

Capt. W. S. Barlow, 15th U.S. Inf., will be at Block Island, R.I., until Sept. 10.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Aug. 8.

Lieut. H. G. Fisher, Revenue Cutter Service, is enjoying a vacation at Ocean Grove, N.J.

Mrs. Moses Harris, the Misses Harris and Miss Daisy Heath are spending the summer in Nantucket.

Capt. Robt. S. Smith, Pay Department, U.S.A., should be addressed at 23 South street, Stamford, Conn.

Lieut. T. E. Murphy, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Williams, Me., is visiting friends at Orange, N.J.

Major C. A. Varnum, 7th U.S. Cav., has left Washington, D.C., for a visit to Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Capt. W. O. Clark, 12th U.S. Inf., during August and September should be addressed at Bellerica, Mass.

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th U.S. Inf., on sick leave, is seeking recuperation at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., was a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, on Aug. 13.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, 25th U.S. Inf., has changed station from San Francisco to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., Art. Corps, is spending a few weeks leave of absence at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. W. J. Calvert, U.S.A., recently on duty at Fort McHenry, Md., left the Service by resignation on Aug. 9.

Capt. W. A. Rai-bourn, 29th U.S. Inf., is in Chicago, Ill., on recruiting duty, his address being 82 West Madison street.

Coast Quartermaster Sergeant F. Staples, U.S.A., on furlough, is stopping at 106 Greenville avenue, Jersey City, N.J.

Capt. H. D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, is visiting at 154 West 76th street, New York city.

Mr. Jno. C. Bonnell, father of Mrs. Wren, wife of Captain Wren, 17th Inf., died suddenly at his home in Grand Rapids, Aug. 9.

Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., on leave of absence, should be addressed at Galen Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., until Aug. 31.

Mrs. Crosby, wife of Col. Schuyler Crosby, formerly of the Army is living in Charlestown, West Va. Miss Angelica Crosby is with her mother.

Capt. W. H. Coffin, Art. Corps, expects to leave Fort Hamilton with the 11th Battery about Aug. 20 on a practice march to Montauk Point, L.I.

Lieut. F. T. Austin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been appointed adjutant of the Artillery District of Puget Sound, is stationed at Fort Flagler, Washington.

Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Regiment, expects to leave San Juan early in September for the United States to spend until the end of October on leave.

Major Harry O. Perley, surgeon, U.S.A., has been assigned to take charge of the medical supply depot at St. Louis, Mo., relieving Capt. M. W. Ireland, asst. surg.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the Department of Texas, and orders relieving him from duty in the Philippines have been issued accordingly.

Gen. D. H. Rucker, U.S.A., is still living at 1824 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C., and has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in the death of his wife a few weeks since.

Admiral Upshur, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upshur, who have been passing the summer at Bar Harbor, are now visiting their daughter, Mrs. Hunt, wife of General Hunt, of Porto Rico, at Casenovia, N.Y.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., will have charge of the arrangements for comfortably installing the Marine Corps Rifle Team at Sea Girt, N.J., and has been ordered to proceed to the range for this purpose.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. M. Bell, has returned from a three months' visit in Europe, and joined the general in Washington, D.C. After a short stay in Washington, General and Mrs. Bell will go to New London, Conn., for a few weeks' visit with friends.

Capt. W. A. Adams, of the British Army, has been visiting Gen. Caleb H. Carlton, at Rye, N.Y. Captain Adams has just returned from four years' military service in South Africa. He was at Ladysmith. His regiment, the 5th Lancers (Royal Irish), had twenty-two at the commencement of the siege, but only five for duty when the siege was raised.

Galen Hall, Atlantic City, is becoming a popular headquarters for Army people. Among those registered there the past few months are Mrs. Custer, widow of General Custer, Mrs. Colhoun, Col. and Mrs. E. F. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Major and Mrs. W. A. Shunk and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Chas. W. Penrose, Major and Mrs. F. G. Hodgson, and Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell.

Miss Vivian Sartoris, a daughter of the late Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, of Hampshire, England, and a granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, is to be married to Mr. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, son of Chevalier and Mme. Edward Scovel, in St. Peter's church, Cobourg, Canada, Aug. 23. Mr. Scovel is a cousin of President Roosevelt, and a nephew of Mr. Frederick Roosevelt, of New York, and of Mme. Ricardo Diaz Albertini, of Cobourg, Ont.

Troops I, K, L, and M, of the 3d U.S. Cavalry, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, from Manila, have been assigned to duty at Fort Assiniboine.

There has recently arrived in Richmond, Va., a large piece of gray composite granite from Massachusetts which is to be used in marking the grave, in Shockoe Hill cemetery, of Miss Elizabeth L. Van Lew, a noted friend of the Union cause in the Civil War, who died in 1900. The stone is very rough, two feet high and four feet long, weighs about 2,000 pounds, and bears a metal plate inscribed: "Elizabeth L. Van Lew, 1818-1900. She risked everything that is dear to man—friends, fortune, comfort, health, life itself, all for the one absorbing desire of her heart—that slavery might be abolished and the Union preserved. This boulder from the Capitol

Hill in Boston is a tribute from Massachusetts friends." Miss Van Lew lived in Richmond during the war, and her social position was such that she was in regular receipt of information as to the movement of the Confederate armies which she secretly transmitted to the Union commanders. Her residence was a hiding place for many Union officers who had escaped from Confederate prisons and whom she helped to pass the Confederate lines. "She was a woman of culture and refinement, and after the war President Grant, to whom she had given valuable information during his campaign in Virginia, appointed her postmistress at Richmond, an office which she held for many years."

THE ARMY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, AUG. 14, H.Q.A.

Lieut. Col. Jas. T. Kerr, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at College.

Lieut. Col. Geo. Andrews, A.A.G., when relieved Oct. 15, will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as adjutant general, Department of California.

Major Chas. J. Crane, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., relieved in Division at Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, as assistant to Adjutant General, Dept. of California.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Ennis, A.C., A.A.G., repair to Washington, D.C., for duty.

The extension of leave granted Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., is further extended one month.

2d Lieut. Louis Soleiac, Jr., and Walter O. Boswell, recently appointed, are assigned to 16th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Edmund D. Shortridge, asst. surg., relieved in Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco.

William D. Pritchard, discharged as 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Aug. 1, by reason of his acceptance Aug. 2, of appointment as 2d lieutenant of Infantry, U.S.A.

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, asst. surg., on expiration of his leave, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, assistant surgeon, at San Francisco, will report to Department of California Headquarters, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John C. Gilmore, A.C., proceed to Governors Island, and report to General MacArthur, for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

G. O. 29, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF COLORADO. Publishes the following result of the Department Infantry Competition held at Camp Charles A. Worden, near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.:

Name.	Rank.	Company	Regiment of Infantry.	Average	Final Order
E. P. Yager.....	Private	H	18th	563	1
T. K. Hyatt.....	Corporal	K	18th	549	2
Preston Savage.....	Artificer	B	18th	547	3
J. S. Herbert.....	Q.M.Sergt.	I	18th	534	4
J. G. Snyder.....	Sergeant	A	12th	530	5
George Stedman.....	Corporal	L	18th	513	7
Michael Durcan.....	Private	A	18th	509	8
Clyde Deaver.....	Private	C	18th	511	9
F. G. Putnam.....	1st Sergt.	H	12th	508	9
W. G. Higgenbotham.....	Private	D	12th	495	10
W. J. Ferneau.....	Corporal	M	18th	474	11
Harry Schnepf.....	Private	F	12th	459	12
A. J. Burkett.....	Sergeant	G	18th	458	12
Felix Beske.....	Corporal	E	12th	449	14
Michael Kieley.....	Private	B'd	18th	448	15
T. Cunningham (a).....	Private	F	18th	423	16
Michael Fitzgerald.....	1st Sergt.	F	18th	420	17
J. A. Bertolo.....	Corporal	B	12th	416	18
Frederick Emery.....	Private	D	18th	403	19
T. G. Munster.....	Private	E	18th	406	20
O. T. Webster.....	Corporal	C	12th	397	21
Albert Bartel (b).....	Sergeant	G	12th	322	22

(a) Distinguished Marksman. (b) Disbarred.

The ten first named compose the Department Infantry Team.

1st. E. P. Yager, Co. H, 18th Inf., having made the highest aggregate score is awarded the gold medal; the next two in order of merit are awarded silver medals, and to the next three in order of merit are awarded bronze medals.

The three first named will represent the Department at the Army Infantry Competition and will be sent to report not later than the 14th instant to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

The regulations and program of instruction of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., referred to last week, and published in G.O. 89, August 1, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O., provide (1-10) that the commandant of Fort Leavenworth, shall be the commandant of the College, his senior officer shall be the assistant commandant, and with the instructor the staff of the College who, with the assistant instructors, shall be senior in rank to the pupils. They shall be exempt, so far as possible from duty interfering with instruction.

A secretary shall be appointed by the commandant. The troops at the post and its equipment shall be available for practical instruction. Students shall be detailed by the W. D. and provided with a program of instruction and a list of authorized text books.

11. The College shall be governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the College. In matters pertaining to the College and the course of instruction, it shall be exclusively subject to the control of the War College Board.

12-19. Prescribes the duties of the commandant, assistant commandant and secretary.

20. Divides the instruction into the departments of tactics, engineering, law, and of military sanitation and hygiene under the charge of the chief medical officer.

21-31. The course of instruction shall be one year, divided into two terms, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, and Jan. 1 to June 30. July, after the final examinations, shall be devoted to field exercises. Recitations shall be on every day, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. These must be prepared at prescribed intervals in addition to the regular class-room work. They shall be germane to the subject under instruction, and the aim will be to make models of military men, of complete and in as few words as will clearly express their ideas. The study of text books and recitations therefrom shall be supplemented by lectures and exercises in application. The class shall be divided into sections of convenient size, a weekly report of recitation and exercises shall be made, and an officer reported as making an unsatisfactory recitation will be called upon for an explanation. Tardiness, absence, or neglect to make proper preparations for recitation shall be reported the same day. The allotment of time for instruction in each department shall be made by the staff, and approved by the commandant.

32-33. Written examination shall be made in December and June, and the students graded according to the average of marks varying between "W" and "F." Due credit shall be given for problems, maps and the results of practical work. The examinations shall be identical for all.

Examination and Graduation.

33. To assist in fixing the relative proficiency of officers the instructor of the Department of Tactics and his assistants shall note the manner in which students perform their duties in all military exercises. The ability

to impart instruction, to command, to see what is required, and the soldierly bearing of an officer—all shall be considered in marking, according to the rule prescribed for examination.

40. The maximum values assigned to the different departments in ascertaining the figure of merit shall be as follows:

Department of Tactics (350):	175
Theoretical work	175
Department of Engineering (300):	150
Practical work	150
Theoretical work	150
Department of Law	100
Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene	50

41. For record at the College and at the War Department, the class upon graduation shall be arranged in order of merit, special proficiency in any subject to be noted; but publication of the class standing shall be limited to an alphabetical arrangement in two grades, viz: (1) Distinguished. (2) Proficient.

In determining the order of merit the marks received upon original examination shall be considered.

42. Relative standing in the theory of the different subjects taught in each department shall be based solely upon the examinations, but all practical work marks shall be considered in determining the order of merit as contemplated in paragraph 41, as well as in deciding upon the proficiency or deficiency of an officer at the close of each term.

43. An officer failing to pass a satisfactory examination in any subject (by which shall be understood the attainment of 70 per cent of the maximum in the examination, as well as 70 per cent of the maximum in the practical work of the previous half year) shall be re-examined either in theory, or in both, at the discretion of the Staff of the College after such equitable time as may be fixed by it, and, if then declared deficient, he shall be specially reported to the War Department, with a statement by the commandant as to the cause of failure as determined by the Staff, and with a view to his being returned to his regiment. Provided, That if the deficiency occur at the semi-annual examination, the officer may be conditioned by the Staff until the final examination, at which he shall be examined on the whole year's course of that subject in which the deficiency occurred.

44. The commandant shall forward to the War Department a report of the final action of the Staff at each examination.

45. The Staff shall note the names of the students who may have shown marked proficiency in any branch and shall state the professional employments for which any of them appear to be specially qualified. The Staff shall also note the names of officers of the distinguished grade, if any, not to exceed five, to be borne upon the Army Register as "honorary graduates."

46. Officers who pass successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth their proficiency. This diploma shall be signed by the commandant, the assistant commandant and the staff.

47. When an officer has graduated in the distinguished class, that fact, with a transcript from the records of the College setting forth the branches in which he has been especially distinguished and the recommendations given in his case by the staff of that College, shall be communicated to the colonel of his regiment, who shall publish the same in the regimental order.

48-52. The commandant shall direct the disbursement of funds. The College library shall be kept distinct from the post library. Books lost or damaged shall be paid for. The staff shall select the text books to be supplemented by essays by the instructors. Student officers may purchase their text books. Recommendations as to the course of instruction and text books shall be submitted by the College staff immediately after the first examination.

53. Gives the program of instruction.

G. O. 91, AUG. 7, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
By direction of the Secretary of War, all .30 caliber ball cartridges manufactured in 1898, or previously, and now in the hands of troops will be turned into the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for overhauling.
By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

DETAILS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

G. O. 94, AUG. 9, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
Publishes sec. 122, laws, regulations and instructions, governing details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, and the acts of Jan. 13, 1891, and Nov. 3, 1893, amending it.

Sec. II. Prescribes regulations governing such details. Schools are divided into three classes; first, all schools to which officers may be detailed except agricultural schools, (class 2) and military schools or colleges (class 3) for schools of the first class retired officers shall have the preference for the others, lieutenants of five years' service; first graduates of service schools and next those recommended by the regiment commander. After Sept. 1, 1903, a course at an officers' post school will be essential to detail. Details for retired officers will be for five years, for others, two years. An officer relieving another must report two weeks prior to the departure of his predecessor. Requests for detail by presidents of institutions must be addressed to the A.G., generally prescribed details as to the institution. The school must meet the requirements of the law will have the preference when there is more than one in a State. When no officer has been detailed before an inspector will be sent to examine, and report whether such a detail should be made a minimum of 100 pupils under military instruction is required. Military instructors must report quarterly as to the compliance by the school with the regulations and a similar report will be made annually by an officer of I. G. D.

Pupils under military instruction must be organized and drilled after the model of the Army and officers and N. C. officers selected as at West Point. They must appear in uniform on duty and will be held accountable for their arms and accoutrements. The weekly minimum of instructions for schools of the first class must be four hours, second class five hours, and third class six hours. The military instructor must reside near the institution, wear uniform on duty, observe the general usages and regulations of the school and perform no other duty except at institutions of the first class. Rules and orders issued by him must have the approval of the administrative officer of the institution. He must enforce proper military discipline, report misconduct to the school authorities, and, if necessary, to the A.G. with a view to his being relieved from an institution where discipline cannot be maintained.

Sec. III. Prescribes the course of military instruction, which includes infantry drill, target practice, guard duty, the Articles of War, the preparation of records, and the study of the history of the U. S. Army, patrols and outposts, marches, camps and camp hygiene, lines and bases of operations, attack and defense of advance and rear guards and outposts, and convoys. In the third class light artillery drill, first aid to the injured, field emergency and the art of war.

Sec. VI. Gives a table showing the apportionment, according to population, of details of 100 officers in all.

Sec. VII. Prescribes the regulations for the issue and care of arms and the rendering of property returns. Also the form of work to be executed.

Sec. VIII. Directs as to the keeping of books by the cadet battalion adjutant, the Q. M., and the captains.

Sec. IX. Prescribes the reports to be made by the professor of military science and tactics.

Sec. X. Directs as to the annual inspection of the military department of an institution.

Sec. XI. Quotes the laws providing for the details of retired officers at colleges, universities, etc. Sec. 1280, Rev. Stat., Act of Mar. 4, 1890, Act of Aug. 6, 1894. The details authorized by section 1280, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved May 4, 1890, will be in addition to the number allowed by section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereof, and may be made to incorporated institutions of learning of the requisite grade in any State, without reference to

population or to the number of officers already serving therein.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS.

G. O. 90, AUG. 6, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published for the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The date set in General Orders No. 31, July 17, 1902, from this office, on which officers of the Army are required to be uniformed and equipped as therein directed, is changed to July 1, 1903, in order to enable dealers to provide the necessary materials, in accordance with the standards adopted.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CADET.

G. O. 96, AUG. 6, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
Before a general court-martial convened at West Point, New York, of which Capt. Thomas H. Hanson, 19th Inf., was president, and Capt. John E. Strubens, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Cadet Acting Sergt. Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War, and in disregard of the provisions of paragraph 140, Regulations U. S. Military Academy."

The three specifications alleged that Cadet Acting Sergt. Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, did visit the tent of new Cadet Calvert L. Davenport, 4th Class, and did haze said cadet by requiring him to assume a constrained position, and draw in his chin, and did say: "Draw it in further, and 'if you don't I will punch it in,' or words to that effect, treating said new cadet in a harassing, tyrannical, insulting, humiliating, and threatening manner, saying: 'What do you mean by speaking to another cadet when I am speaking to him? You will get your face smashed if you don't look out,' or words to that effect. This at Camp Churchman, West Point, N.Y., on or about July 10, 1902.

The accused pleaded guilty to all of the charges and specifications and was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

The record of the proceedings in the foregoing case having been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President the following are his orders thereon:

White House, Aug. 1, 1902.
The sentence in the case of Acting Cadet Sergt. Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., 1st Class U. S. Military Academy, is confirmed.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
W. H. CARTER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., A.G.O.

CIRCULAR 32, AUG. 8, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

Travel pay under General Orders Nos. 16 and 24, Headquarters of the Army, 1901—Officers and men who were discharged in the Philippines prior to March 2, 1901, and there re-entered the service shall, when next discharged, except by way of punishment for an offense, receive travel allowances from place of discharge to place in the United States of last preceding place of appointment or enlistment or to their homes, at the rate of 4 cents per mile for land travel and for all sea travel actual expenses to officers and transportation and subsistence to enlisted men. This class of enlisted men are entitled to above travel pay whether they re-entered the service in the Philippines within or after more than three months. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIRCULAR 34, AUG. 9, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In firing cast-iron shell at target practice from 5 and 6-inch A. F. guns and 12-inch mortars no bursting charge of powder will be used, but the shell will be ballasted to the proper weight. If no brass fuse-hole plugs are on hand, base percussion fuzes will be used for plugging the fuse holes of these blind shell, and regulation should be made at once for such number of brass fuse-hole plugs as may be necessary.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

G. O. 27, AUG. 2, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, is announced as chief signal officer of this department, relieving 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp.

G. O. 28, AUG. 6, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department, relieving Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps.

G. O. 25, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF LAKES.
The following named competitors having made the highest aggregate scores in four days' competition, 80 shots at rectangular targets and 80 shots in skirmish firing, will constitute the Infantry Team, Department of the Lakes, 1902:

Frank Wink, private, Co. 1, 20th Inf.	541
Johannes Smeets, private, Co. K, 3d Inf.	495
Schuyler Cundiff, private, Co. D, 3d Inf.	486
George Roell, corporal, Co. M, 3d Inf.	479
Sam P. Barre, private, Co. A, 14th Inf.	478
Fred C. Woodley, corporal, Co. H, 14th Inf.	466
Frank A. Hall, drum major, band, 30th Inf.	458
Housley Stevenson, private, Co. F, 14th Inf.	459
Charles Mayer, sergeant, Co. E, 20th Inf.	451
Calvin A. Forest, sergeant, Co. C, 14th Inf.	430

The authorized medals are awarded accordingly.

CHANGE OF STATION.

G. O. 26, AUG. 8, DEPT. OF LAKES.
So much of par. 1, G. O. 15, D.L., as directs the 3d Battalion, 3d Infantry, upon its arrival in this department to take station at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, is modified so as to direct it to take station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Upon arrival of companies of the 3d Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, the 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, will be relieved from duty at that post and proceed to and take station at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

G. O. 18, AUG. 6, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Publishes the record of scores made during the Department Infantry Competition held at Fort Bliss, Texas, July 30 and 31, and Aug. 1 and 2, 1902:

Merit Order of	Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Aggregate for 4 days
1	Sergeant	Martin B. Dunbar	E, 4th Inf.	544
2	Corporal	Frank Wesner	G, 4th Inf.	542
3	Private	Robert Ziggle	K, 4th Inf.	514
4	Sergeant	Lorenzo D. Shawhan	J, 12th Inf.	493
5	Private	John M. Grant	A, 4th Inf.	471
6	Musician	Sheridan D. Simmons	F, 4th Inf.	463
7	Corporal	James A. Landers	M, 12th Inf.	461
8	Sergeant	Mich'l F. McLaughlin	D, 4th Inf.	457
9	1st Sergeant	Henry F. Clark	L, 12th Inf.	457
10	Sergeant	Joseph E. Ross	H, 4th Inf.	450
11	Sergeant	John McWilliams	L, 4th Inf.	419
12	Corporal	John Cornell	C, 4th Inf.	416
13	Lance Corp'l	John R. Dillard	A, 4th Inf.	384
14	Private	Adle McPheeters	I, 4th Inf.	326
15	Corporal	Robert M. Travis	R, 4th Inf.	307
16	1st Sergeant	Thomas J. Whalen	K, 12th Inf.	238

DISTINGUISHED MARKSMANSHIP.

5a Corporal.....Henderson Lloyd C, 4th Inf. 471
13a Sergeant.....Frank Alexander F, 4th Inf. 375

The gold medal is awarded to Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Co. G, 4th Inf.; the silver medal to Corp. Frank Wesner, Co. G, 4th Inf. The next three in order of merit are awarded bronze medals.

Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Co. E, 4th Inf., and Corp. Frank Wesner, Co. G, 4th Inf., are selected as competitors for the places on the Army Infantry Team.

G. O. 130, JUNE 21, DEPT. OF PHILIPPINES.

All hospital and medical supplies in the Division of the Philippines, in excess of the requirements of twenty thousand men for two years will be shipped to the Medical Supply Depot, San Francisco, Cal. Articles and supplies not in condition for immediate reuse will not be shipped.

G. O. 139, JUNE 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

In determining the amounts of medical and hospital supplies to be shipped under General Orders, No. 139, c. s., D.P., medical officers in charge of depots will be guided by the issues of the past fiscal year. The amounts to be retained not to exceed a supply for 20,000 men for two years. When the amounts to be shipped have been determined they will be properly packed and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transfer to the Medical Depot, San Francisco, California. By command of Major General Chaffee:
W. F. HALL, A.A.G.

G. O. JUNE 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Gives instructions for the return to the United States of the headquarters, and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, H and I, 24th Inf., the 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., and the 2d Squadron, 10th Cav., which have since arrived at San Francisco.

G. O. 132, JUNE 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces that in consequence of a material reduction of troops in the 1st and 2d Brigades, the military command hitherto known and designated as the 1st Separate Brigade, Division of the Philippines, will be discontinued after June 30, 1902; the territory comprised in the command of the said 1st Separate Brigade, and troops located therein, are consolidated with, and made a part of the 2d Separate Brigade, with headquarters at San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Luzon.

G. O. 141, JUNE 27, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, Major John C. Gresham, 6th Cav., acting inspector general, Capt. Howard W. French, U.S. Inf., Q.M., will assemble at the Pony Corral of the Quartermaster's Department, in the city of Manila, June 30, 1902, to inspect and appraise all carts, carromatas, quileces and carriages pertaining to the public service of the Quartermaster's Department, including the harness for same, with a view to disposal to officers—preference being accorded officers on duty in Manila who have the ponies and vehicles in use. Native ponies may be sold to officers at the uniform price, of \$50.00 (gold) each, as heretofore determined.

G. O. 143, JUNE 23, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The chief quartermaster reports that boxes are frequently received by him so large and heavy, and made of such poor material that they break in handling and entail loss or damage to the contents. No boxes should exceed in weight 50 pounds, and should be lighter when practicable, and strongly fastened. "These directions," says General Chaffee, "will be followed and will save much loss, and avoid calling many boards of survey."

G. O. 145, JUNE 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Calls attention to the fact that the Courts of First Instance, which were vested with full judicial powers for the trial of all such cases prior to the withdrawal of certain parcels of land for military purposes, still remain, under the changed status, vested with full power and jurisdiction for the trial of all cases arising between the inhabitants and other persons living on these reservations, except those connected with the military service. Commanding officers are directed not to interfere with the processes of said courts in such cases. In all cases arising upon the foregoing military reservations wherein officers, soldiers, and other persons in the military service are concerned, commanding officers will be governed by paragraphs 1073, 1074 and 1075 of Army Regulations, 1901. The Courts of First Instance are expected in such cases to serve writs of habeas corpus upon commanding officers, following the general rule laid down for and in effect upon military reservations within the limits of the United States.

G. O. 26, JUNE 24, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

G. O. 4, series of 1901, is amended to read as follows: Every officer of this department visiting Manila on duty, on leave, or for any purpose whatever, will not only register at these headquarters the time of his arrival in the city and the time of his probable departure, but will, upon return to his station, immediately report by wire, direct to the adjutant general of the department, the time of his return to his command and the actual time of his departure from Manila. If it be impracticable to report by wire the report will be made by letter.

All officers who occupy, or have recently occupied, staff positions at posts, stations or depots, will, when visiting Manila, for any purpose whatsoever, report in person, at these headquarters, to the chiefs of the staff corps in which they are, or were serving.

By command of Brigadier General Sumner:
H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G. O. 37, JUNE 27, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Announces that the quartermaster's depot at Dagupan, Pangasinan, will be broken up as soon as practicable after June 30, 1902. The post of Dagupan, Pangasinan, will be supplied with a total of 12 escort wagons, one Dougherty wagon, one light spring wagon and one red cross ambulance, all with drivers and with teams and harness, complete and serviceable in every respect. All Q. M. stores in excess of the needs of the Post of Dagupan, Pangasinan, for one year from June 30, 1902, will be shipped to Manila.

The commissary depot at Dagupan, Pangasinan, with Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, in charge, will be retained for the present, in order to furnish supplies to posts in that section of the country. This depot will be gradually broken up.

Upon completion of the shipment of Q. M. property, Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., will report by telegraph, to the adjutant general, Division of the Philippines, for orders.

G. O. 38, JUNE 30, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

The undersigned assumes command of the Department of North Philippines.

J. F. BELL, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G. O. 19, JUNE 11, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.

The posts of Cebu, Cebu; Bacolod, Negros; Tagbilaran, Bohol; Capiz, Panay; San Jose de Buenavista, Panay; and Paragua heretofore constituted, are discontinued and will no longer be used as military channels.

The affairs of a sub-station will be administered by the authorities of the station to which it belongs. Negros Island, Cebu Island, Bohol Island and Paragua Island, each with its adjacent islands, will be under the military jurisdiction of the senior officer on the island for tactical purposes only. Whenever he has occasion to give an order to the commanding officer of another station he must do so over his own signature.

The Cuyo group of islands is under the administration of the commanding officer, Post of Iloilo.

The Calamianes group of islands is under the administration of the commanding officer, Post of Coron.

The administration of Paragua and its adjacent islands is under the senior officer of the island.

USE OF VINO.

G. O. 7, MARCH 4, FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur, P.I., March 4, 1902. A number of proceedings of records of courts-martial show that in the course of trial evidence is introduced to show that the accused sets up in many cases, as defense for his crime the fact that he has been drinking "Beno," a native drink called by various terms but commonly known as Vino.

The use of this vino is not only dangerous to the person using it but to the community in general. This native

drink contains a large percentage of poisonous matter and if taken in quantity it unites its victim for efficient service, and no one in the military service has a right to indulge in a habit or a practice which impairs his efficiency, and any one in the military service in this brigade, who, from the use of the native drink called vino, or any other drink, brings himself through his own fault into such condition as to lead to his committing breaches of discipline is hereby warned that he will be promptly brought to trial, and the plea of being more or less irresponsible, on account of the use of vino is no excuse or defense for his act.

It is further ordered that the use of vino by any one in the military service in this brigade is strictly prohibited and whether it leads to the commission of offense or not the officer under whose charge the accused happens to be will bring the offender promptly to trial as conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. In case of civilian employees in the military service who use this drink in any form he will promptly be discharged by the officer who employs him.

Commanding officers of posts will require a strict compliance with the provisions of above order.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

P. W. DAVISON, Captain and Q.M., 26th Inf., A.A.A.G.

G. O. 17, JULY 25, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The following list of qualified gunners of batteries of field artillery in this department is published:

2d Battery, report of board of examination; July 24, 1902.

First Class Gunners—Boon, Ben B., private; Davidson, Robert B., private; Gibson, Charles K., private; Gonenwein, William, corporal; Henry, Robert, corporal; King, Lawrence R., corporal; Knuth, Max, private; Miller, William A., sergeant; Newkirk, Charles L., sergeant; Sherman, William, sergeant; Snyder, Harvey M., corporal; Tice, Leonard, corporal.

Second Class Gunners—Alexander, John K., private; Arnold, John, quartermaster sergeant; Bailey, John M., sergeant; Chapman, Warren, sergeant; Coleman, Joseph, private; DeWitt, Paul, corporal; Earl, Matthew T., private; Eckhardt, Emil E., private; Gatewood, Joseph L., private; Herzog, Jacob J., sergeant; Nunley, Robert E., private; Schoellhorn, Ernest, private; Steven, Frank, private.

17th Battery, report of board of examination; July 24, 1902.

First Class Gunners—Fay, James J., private; Finkeldey, Oliver, private; Kratzer, Clark C., corporal; Nunley, Wiley W., sergeant.

Second Class Gunners—Conley, Harry F., sergeant; Haverstick, Aaron, corporal; Hood, Walter H., private; Koon, George D., corporal; Overby, Millard F., sergeant; Quinn, William J., 1st sergeant; Reeves, David, sergeant; Ryan, John J., private; Ryan, William, corporal; Tyres, William R., sergeant.

G. O. 15, JULY 18, DEPT. PORTO RICO.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Porto Rico, Friday, July 25, 1898, is hereby declared a holiday and all military duties, except those necessary, will be suspended.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan:

G. A. DERBYSHIRE, 1st Lieut. P.R.P.R. of Infantry, A.A.A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by Major A. C. Sharpe, A.A.G., will proceed to Camp Charles A. Worden, near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on duty in connection with the annual Department Infantry Competition now being held at that point. (Aug. 2, D. Colo.)

Major Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty in connection with the Department Infantry Competition now being held at that point. Upon completion of this duty he will, accompanied by Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., A.D.C., now at Fort Leavenworth, proceed from that post to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to observe the performance of the routine duties by the skeleton troops now stationed there, and thence they will proceed to Chicago, Ill., General Bates to assume temporary command of the Department of the Lakes. (Aug. 4, D. M.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant is relieved by the Acting Secretary of War from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and assume command of the Department of Texas. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John F. Pullman, deputy Q. M. G., chief Q. M. of the department, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for the purpose of examining into the condition of vacant barracks and quarters at that post in view of their occupancy in the near future and taking the necessary measures to place the buildings in readiness for immediate use. (Aug. 2, D. M.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. John G. Gordon (appointed Aug. 4, 1902, from sergeant, 75th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to Manila. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Esmy Spidel (appointed Aug. 4, 1902, from sergeant Co. A, 8th Inf.), now at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas B. Cuffe, Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., is transferred to Fort Preble, Me., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. William Van Heuckeroth, who will be sent to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: So much of Par. 30, S.O. 174, July 25, H.Q.A., as directs Capt. Jesse M. Baker, now at San Francisco, to proceed upon the expiration of his leave from Media, Pa., to Washington, D.C., for instructions, in revoked, and Captain Baker will report at San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q.M. and A.C.S. of the transport Thomas, to relieve Capt. William M. Coulling of that duty. Captain Coulling will report to Washington for consultation with the Q.M. General of the Army, and will proceed to and take station at Oswego, New York, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Ontario, New York. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Orders which direct Post Commissary Sergt. Paul L. Spaney to report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Harry Klaproth, and that Sergeant Klaproth be sent to San Francisco, are revoked. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William E. Keller (appointed Aug. 2, 1902, from battalion sergeant major, 5th Inf.), now in the Philippines, will relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Harry Klaproth, who will be sent to San Francisco. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 110, May 9, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Post Commissary Sergt. Maximilian I. Loewditt, is revoked. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Stephen F. Burgoyne, Philippine Islands, will be sent to San Francisco. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, commissary, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 2, D.M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward William H. Hubbard, Fort McDowell, is transferred to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to relieve Hospital Steward Herman Miller, who will be sent to New York city for duty at 39 Whitehall street. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Ivan N. Karlson, will report upon expiration of furlough at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seventeen days, to take effect Aug. 18, 1902, is granted Contract Surg. E. G. Seibert. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. William H. Walker, Fort Harrison, Mont. will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard, San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Samuel B. Price, is assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 8, D.E.)

Acting Hospital Steward Brown F. Atkin, is granted a

furlough for three months, to take effect Aug. 13, 1902. (Aug. 1, D. Col.)

Acting Hospital Steward Samuel B. Price, Fort Monroe, will be sent to Fort McPherson, for duty. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Contract Surg. James W. Hart. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. Merton A. Probert, Fort Crook, Neb. (Aug. 2, D.M.)

Major Henry P. Birmingham, surgeon, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of submitting his report of the inspection of posts in this department in respect to hospital corps men and nurses ordered. Major Birmingham will then return to Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 3, D.M.)

In view of the extraordinary circumstances of the case, leave for twenty days, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tignor, Fort Riley, Kas. (July 31, D.M.)

Leave for ten days, is granted Contract Surg. John F. Jones, Fort Washack, Wyo. (July 30, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkham, Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 4, D. Col.)

Acting Hospital Steward Campbell Harrod, is granted a furlough for four months. (Aug. 4, D. Col.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four months on account of sickness, to take effect from June 5, 1902, is granted Major James C. Merrill, surg. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Clifford H. Perry, will report at Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Hospital Steward Henry B. Staley, who will be sent to West Point, New York, to relieve Hospital Steward Max Dohle. Steward Dohle will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Albert A. Roby, is transferred to Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. L. T. Hess, asst. surg., will proceed to Presidio, San Francisco, for temporary duty. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Calvin D. Snyder, will accompany the battalion of the 25th Inf., to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., will accompany the companies of the 24th Inf., to Forts Missoula and Harrison, Mont. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Contract Surg. John F. Leeper, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward William Vogt, will be sent to Fort Caswell, to relieve Hospital Steward Matthew Neil, who will avail himself of the furlough authorized. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Major Marshall W. Wood, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Aug. 12, 1902, is announced. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Isaac C. Clarke, will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

Major W. F. Carter, surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and will return to Fort Totten. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., having arrived at San Francisco on the transport Thomas on duty with the 24th Inf., will remain, on duty with that regiment until further orders. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. William B. Block, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing Sept. 1. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Calvin D. Snyder, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Jose Lugo-Vina, asst. surg., Porto Rico Regiment, is extended one month. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, asst. surg., in addition to his present duties, will assume temporary charge of the medical supply depot at St. Louis, Mo., until the arrival at that place of Major Harry O. Perley, surg. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Major Harry O. Perley, surg., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of the medical supply depot in that city, to relieve Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, asst. surg. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. William H. Walker to proceed to Camp Thomas, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Par. 12, S.O. 156, July 3, 1902, H.Q.A., is so amended as to direct Capt. Timothy D. Keleher, paymaster, to take transport from San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippine Islands, on or about Sept. 1, 1902. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Cos. L and K, 3d Battalion, will proceed Aug. 24 to Fort H. G. Wright for temporary duty. (Wash. Barracks, Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Major Smith S. Leach, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., on official business and then return to Fort Leavenworth. (July 28, D.M.)

Capt. W. V. Judson, engineer officer, will proceed from Washington Barracks, D.C., to New York city, on official business connected with his duties. (Aug. 12, D.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Samuel Hof will proceed to Fort Adams and Fort Wetherill, R.I., on official business pertaining to proof firing of 12-inch B.L. rifles, mounted at that post, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station at Watertown, Mass. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William S. Peirce, O.D., will make one visit to Newport, R.I., on official business, for the purpose of witnessing the target practice of the North Atlantic Squadron, U.S. Navy. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Hof, O.D., will proceed to Fort Wetherill, Rhode Island, on business pertaining to the proof firings of the 12 inch B.L. rifles mounted at that post. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O.D., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Sea Girt, N.J., for the purpose of witnessing the approaching rifle contests of the Army at the former place and of the National Guard at the latter place. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George Montgomery, O.D. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George Montgomery, O.D., from duty in the Division of the Philippines at such time as will enable him to take transport to sail on or about Sept. 1, 1902, from Manila via the Suez Canal for New York, provided a transport shall sail via that route. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, will proceed to Juneau and Skagway, Alaska, on official business pertaining to the repair of the Signal Corps cable between those points, and upon the completion will return to his proper station at San Francisco. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

First-class Sergt. Henry Biederick, Signal Corps, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, will proceed to New London, Conn., and then to Matunuck and Newport, R.I., New Bedford and Gayhead, Mass., Block Island R.I. and Montauk Point, N.Y., returning thence to New London, Conn., for duty until the close of the Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Cavalry. Capt. Joseph B. Herron, from Troop E to Troop K; Capt. John P. Wade, from Troop K to Troop E. (Aug. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Aug. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

Capt. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav., is appointed regimental commissary, vice Sibley, promoted major, 11th Cavalry. Capt. Stephen M. Kocherperger, 2d Cav., is assigned to Troop G of the regiment, vice Harrison, appointed regimental commissary. (Aug. 13, 2d Cav.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Troops B and C, 3d Cavalry, now on temporary duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., are assigned to permanent station at that post. (Aug. 6, D.D.)

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty, pending the arrival of his troop. (Aug. 1, D.D.)

2d Lieut. R. W. Leasher, Q.M., and C.S., 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for station. (Aug. 6, D.D.)

Capt. John B. McDonald, 3d Cav., will, Aug. 20, 1902, proceed to join his regiment at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. SMITH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Emory S. West, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Leave for 21 days is granted Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (Aug. 1, D.M.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Weston, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (July 31, D.M.)

The leave granted Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 8th Cav., the sick leave granted Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav., is extended two months. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 174, July 25, 1902, H.Q.A., as directs Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 9th Cav., to proceed to join that regiment is amended so as to direct him to remain on duty with the 3d Cavalry until further orders. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Troops A, B, C, D and E, 9th Cav., fully supplied with mounts, 165 each, from the other troops of the 9th Cav., and Troops F, H, G, I, K, L and M will be dismounted and prepared for field service in the 3d Brigade. (4th Sep. B., March 13.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The troops of the 10th Cavalry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the following named officer of that regiment, will proceed to stations as follows: Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, and Troops C, and D, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Troop E, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Troop F, to Fort Washack, Wyo. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

The following named officers are relieved from further duty with the 3d Squadron, 10th Cavalry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will join their regiment at Fort Robinson, Neb. Second Lieuts. Mart O'Connor, Seth W. Cook, and Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav. (Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave to include Aug. 31, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. James S. Butler, 12th Cav. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr., 13th Cav., is extended 25 days. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, C.S., 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBEO.

Leave, to include Aug. 31, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. R. E. Smyser, 14th Cav., Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 5, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. The leave granted Capt. George E. Stockle, 8th Cav., is extended one day. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, from 19th Co., C.A., to the 83d Co., C.A.; Capt. Archibald Campbell, from the 83d Co., C.A., to the 19th Co., C.A. Capt. Campbell will join the company to which he is transferred. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

The 8th Battery Field Artillery, now in camp with the Washington National Guard, will visit Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., remaining not longer than one week in camp at each of these points. (July 31, D. Col.)

Leave for 12 days is granted 1st Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, F.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 28, D.M.)

Leave for 15 days to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. R. H. Williams, A.C. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. George Le R. Irwin, A.C., is extended one month. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1902, is granted Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., A.C. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 1st Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, from the 27th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. John McManus, from the unassigned list to the 27th Co., C.A.; Lieut. Faulkner up-

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced:

Lieut. Col. Anthony W. Vögdes, promoted from major, A.C., with rank from July 30, 1902, to the Coast Artillery.

Major George L. Anderson, promoted (from captain, A.C.), with rank from July 30, 1902, to the Coast Artillery. Major Anderson, upon completion of his duties pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and assume command of the Artillery companies at that place. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Lee F. Foster, A.C., will report in person, to the commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for a special course of instruction for thirty days. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. James W. Hinkley, Jr., A. C., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers. Captain Hinkley will join his proper station after the completion of this duty. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. J. E. Meyers, A.C., is detailed Engineer Officer, (Cabana Barracks, Aug. 8.)

The leave of seven days granted 1st Lieut. Terrence E. Murphy, is extended seven days. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

Lieut. A. L. Rhoades, A.C., is detailed Rec. Officer. (Fort Mansfield, Aug. 9.)

Lieut. S. D. McAllister, A. C., is detailed Q.M. Com. Ag. Ord. Officer. (Jackson Barracks, Aug. 8.)

Corp. J. Mulpet, 75th Co., Fort Preble, has been promoted sergeant.

Corps. A. Moehler, S. Pockocki and C. Krall, 117th Co., Fort Getty, have been promoted to sergeants.

Corp. C. R. Gould, 74th Co., Fort Williams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. C. Bentzel, 90th Co., Fort McHenry, has been appointed sergeant major, senior grade.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, A.C. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed to take the course of instruction at the U.S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.: 1st Lieut. William H. Monroe, 1st Lieut. Noel Gaines. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Henry H. Ludlow, from the 68th Co., C.A., to the 65th Co., C.A.; Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, from the 65th Co., C.A., to the 68th Co., C.A. The officers named will join the companies to which transferred. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

on being relieved by Lieutenant McManus will proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., and report in person to C.O., Artillery District of the Delaware, for staff duty in that district. Lieut. McManus will join the company to which transferred. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck will inspect Fort Rodman. (Ft. Adams, Aug. 7.)

Capt. A. Slaker, A.C., is detailed 2d assistant fire mar-

Corporals W. B. Dermont and J. B. Kirk, 7th Co., Fort Warren, have been promoted to sergeants.

Corporals M. J. Burke and J. Ferguson, 55th Co., Fort Hancock, have been promoted to sergeants.

2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty in connection with the Department Infantry Competition. (July 28, D.M.)

Leave granted Capt. Charles Miller, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., is further extended two months. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Rees, 3d Inf. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Aug. 4, D.L.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. B. Sharp, 3d Inf., San Francisco, is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

During the illness of Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., adjutant general, 5th Separate Brigade, the duties of his office will be performed by Major Frank West, inspector general of the brigade, in addition to his other duties. (May 9, D.S.P.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Co. E, 4th Inf., and Corporal Frank Wesner, Co. G, 4th Inf., selected competitors for places on the Army Infantry Team, will proceed from Fort Bliss, to Fort Sheridan, not later than Aug. 14, 1902. (Aug. 4, D.T.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 4, D.M.)

2d Lieut. Leighton Powell, 6th Inf., to join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

2d Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf., will proceed to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty awaiting the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 8th Inf., is further extended one month. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 30, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. James P. Drouillard, 9th Inf., with permission to go beyond sea. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Henry T. Smith, 9th Inf., will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., in time to report not later than Aug. 29, 1902, to Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President National Rifle Association of America. (Aug. 11, D.E.)

Chaplain E. P. Newson is detailed post treasurer. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 7.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., is extended seven days. (Aug. 11, D.E.)

P.Q.M. Sergt. John Perkins, 9th Inf., recently retired has established his home at Washington, D.C.

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

The leave granted Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf., is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-six days, is granted Major P. G. Wood, 12th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Aug. 6, D. Colo.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., Battalion Q.L., and Commissary, 13th Inf., Discharge Camp, Angel Island. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 7, D.L.)

Sergt. J. T. Beach, M. 14th Inf., is detailed exchange steward, Fort Porter, Aug. 11.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted Capt. P. L. Miles, 14th Inf. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. H. C. WARD.

The headquarters, 10 companies (892 enlisted men), 15th Infantry, sailed for Manila from San Francisco, Aug. 11, on the transport Meade.

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 15th Inf., recently promoted, will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Capt. William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., is detailed a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., vice Major Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, 16th Inf., is transferred from Co. D to Co. L of that regiment. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 16th Inf., will proceed to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of his regiment in the United States. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

1st Lieut. James E. Bell, Battalion Adj., 17th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. Horace M. Reeve, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in person to Major Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri and the Department of the Lakes, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., is further extended one month. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., now on leave, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Mississippi National Guard at Biloxi, Miss. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

Capt. John Howard and 2d Lieut. Martin Novak, 19th Inf., will join their regiment at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 19th Inf., will join his regiment at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for three months to take effect Oct. 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, 21st Inf. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. MILLER.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lewis H. Strother, 22d Inf. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

The following transfers are made in the 24th Infantry: Capt. William R. Dashiell, from Co. B to E; Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, from Co. G to C; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., from Co. I to D; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, from Co. M to A; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Mitchell, from Co. D to I. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The headquarters, band and Cos. A and B, 24th Infantry, will take station at Fort Harrison, Montana; Lieut. Col. Daniel Corman, Major Zerah W. Torrey, and Co. I, 24th Inf., at Fort Missoula, Montana; and Major Edwin B. Bolton, and Cos. E, F, G, and H, 24th Infantry, at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. (Aug. 2, D.D.)

1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf., will join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

The companies of the 24th Infantry in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the following named officers of that regiment, will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and Cos. A and B to Fort Harrison, Mont.; Major Edwin B. Bolton and Cos. E, F, G, and H to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Daniel Corman and Major Zerah W. Torrey, and Co. I to Fort Missoula, Mont. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. Archibald A. Cabanis, 24th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to join his company. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

The companies of the 25th Inf., in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to stations as follows: Companies A, B, C and D to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Aug. 23, 1902, is granted Capt. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., recruiting officer. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

The leave granted Capt. John C. MacArthur, 26th Inf., is changed to sick leave and further extended one month. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John C. MacArthur, 26th Inf., to report in person to Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, president of the Army retirement board at St. Paul, Minnesota, for examination by the board. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Henry A. Barber, 26th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 28th Inf. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 13, 1902, is granted Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 28th Inf. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 28th Inf., is assigned to Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 5, D. Colo.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Augustus P. Blockson, from the 8th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry, Troop E; Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, from the 7th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry, Troop D. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 24th Inf., is transferred to the 17th Infantry, and will join the regiment to which transferred. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect Aug. 13: Capt. Edgar W. Howe, from the 17th Inf., to the 22d Inf., Co. H; Capt. Henry G. Lyon, from the 22d Inf., to the 17th Inf., Co. L. Captain Howe will proceed to join the company to which he is transferred. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., to captain, rank July 25, 1902, assigned to 2d Cav., Troop K; 1st Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., to captain, rank July 25, 1902, assigned to 7th Cav., Troop E; 1st Lieut. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., to captain, rank July 15, 1902, assigned to 10th Inf., Co. D; 1st Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 22d Inf., to captain, rank July 15, 1902, assigned to 28th Inf., Capt. McCleave will join the company to which assigned, Captain Kerth will join the 26th Infantry upon the expiration of his leave. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major Frederick W. Sibley (promoted from captain, 2d Cavalry, to 11th Cavalry, to date from July 30, 1902, vice Tuthery, detailed for duty in the Inspector General's Department; Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, to the 2d Cavalry, to date from July 30, 1902, vice Sibley, promoted; Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury (promoted from major, 13th Infantry, to the 29th Infantry, to date from July 30, 1902, vice Smith, detailed for duty in the Inspector General's Department; Major Samuel W. Miller (promoted from captain, 5th Infantry, to the 19th Infantry, to date from July 30, 1902, vice Woodbury, promoted. Lieutenant Colonel Woodbury will remain attached to the 13th Infantry until further orders. Major Miller will join the regiment to which assigned. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

COMBINED MANEUVERS.

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will proceed at the proper time to the places specified, after their respective names, and will report thereat in person, if possible, not later than Aug. 30, 1902, except as hereinafter indicated, to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers:

Lieut. Col. William S. Stanton, to Newport, R.I.; Major Daniel W. Lockwood, to report at New London, Conn., not later than Aug. 15, 1902, to accompany the Chief Engineers on the staff of the department commander; Major Charles F. Powell, to Fort N. G. Wright, N.Y.; Major William L. Marshall, to Fort Terry, N.Y.; Major William T. Russell, to New London, Conn., not later than Aug. 15, 1902; Major Solomon W. Roessler, to Fort Michie, N.Y.; Major George W. Goethals, to Fort Adams, R.I.; Capt. Harry Taylor, to Fort Greble, R.I.; Capt. Charles H. McKimstry, to Fort Mansfield, R.I.; Capt. Edward Burr, to Fort Wetherill, R.I. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles G. Bergborn, will proceed from Fort Preble to Fort Michie, N.Y., for temporary duty during the Army and Navy maneuvers; Electrician Sergt. Charles H. McGilberry, Fort Williams, will, in connection with his present duties, take charge of the electric plant apparatus, etc., at Fort Preble, during the absence of Sergeant Bergborn. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

Major William M. Black, 1st Lieut. Frank C. Boggs and 1st Lieut. William D. Connor, C.E., will report in person to the Chief of Engineers, at New London, Aug. 29, for special duty in connection with the Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 11, D.E.)

The C.O., Washington Engineers to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., so as to reach there Aug. 25, 1902, for temporary duty until after termination of the combined Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 11, D.E.)

Major Walter D. McCaw, surg., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and report for duty during the Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

Major William A. Mann, 14th Inf., and Capt. Frank L. Graham, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in connection with the Army Infantry Competition, to arrive not later than Aug. 18. Upon completion of this duty Major Mann will return to his station and Captain Graham will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., and report to Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President National Rifle Association of America, as range officer. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

EXAMINATION OF CIVILIAN CANDIDATES.

Boards of officers, to meet at 9 o'clock A.M., Sept. 1, 1902, at the respective stations designated for the mental and physical examination of candidates for civil life for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army are appointed as follows:

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surgeon; Major Walter Howe, A.C.; Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Morse, assistant surgeon.

At Fort Columbus, New York.—Major William H. Corbush, surgeon; Major William P. Duvall, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Richard T. Ellis, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Pierson, assistant surgeon; 2d Lieut. William S. Browning, A.C.

At Fort Monroe, Virginia.—Major Frank R. Keefe, surgeon; Capt. Millard F. Harmon, A.C.; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry Page, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William H. Monroe, A.C.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surg. gen.; Capt. Tedwell W. Moore, 21st Inf.; Capt. William M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Devereux, asst. surg.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav.; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. David Baker, asst. surg.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Major Luther R. Hare, 15th Cav.; Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Westervelt, A.C.; Contract Surg. George L. Cabbie.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Major Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf.; Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Major Guy L. Edie, surg.; Major James B. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg.

At Fort Sheridan, Illinois.—Major Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav.; Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; Capt. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 20th Inf.; Contract Surg. Charles P. Smith.

At Fort Logan, Colorado.—Major George E. Bushnell, surg.; Major George S. Young, 18th Inf.; Capt. Charles R. Hardin, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf.; Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Major Henry B. Kilbourne, surg.; Major Benjamin H. Jones, A.C.; Capt. John V. White, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. K. Brice, A.C.; Contract Surg. Rudolph G. Ebert, surg.; Major Calvin D. Cowles, 17th Inf.; Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Giehrst, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Raymond H. Penner, A.C.

At San Juan, Porto Rico.—Major Euclid B. Frick, asst. surg.; Capt. Albert C. Hunt, A.C.; Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, A.C.; Contract Surg. James C. Dougherty. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of survey to consist of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, A.C.; Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C.; 1st Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 4, 1902, to investigate the loss of certain Government money alleged to have been stolen from Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., on board the U.S. Army transport Egbert, on or about July 30, 1901, by his clerk, John McCaul. (July 30, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, 8th Cav.; Capt. Francis A. Winter, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Albert J. Mohr, 4th Cav., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, to examine Mr. Frank D. Delaune, formerly of the 18th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, as to his qualifications for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. (July 28, D.M.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry B. Turrill, deputy surgeon general; Major Edward J. McClelland, U.S. Cav., A.A.G.; Capt. William R. Grove, commissary, is appointed to meet at Omaha to examine Mr. Finley M. Smock, of Keota, Iowa, formerly of Cos. E and G, 5th Iowa Cavalry, as to his qualifications for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. (July 31, D.M.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Harry Trebus, 3d Cav.; Q. M. Sergt. John Perkins, 9th Inf.; Ordnance Sergt. Allen G. Potter; Commissary Sergt. Hugh Keenan, 11th Inf.; Chief Musician Albert V. Hofen, 3d Band, A.C.; 1st Sergt. Charles Thompson, Troop G, 4th Cav.; Pvt. John H. Grubb, Co. B, 13th Inf. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Frank J. McCarthy; Hospital Steward Jacob Martin, Sergt. James McPherson, Co. G, 21st Inf. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

2d Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed, with rank from July 24, 1902, will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station in the Philippines. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty at the academy: Capt. Charles H. Hagadorn, 2d Inf.; Capt. Peter E. Traub, 8th Cav. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men, who have successfully passed the preliminary examination, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army before a board to be convened at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1, 1902: Pvt. Franklin W. Puette, 25th Co. C.A.; Sergt. James A. Roane, Co. F, 17th Inf.; Pvt. Jesse M. Holmes, Co. G, 2d Inf. (Aug. 9, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Henry L. Harris, A.C.; Capt. Charles S. Riche, C.E.; Capt. George G. Gately, A.C., will convene at the U.S. Engineer Office, Galveston, Tex., on Aug. 25, 1902, for the purpose of revising the projected fire-control system at Galveston. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report on Aug. 19, 1902, to Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., in charge of the Army Infantry competition to be held at that post, for duty as range officers and such other duties as may devolve upon them: 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 2d Inf. (Aug. 7, D.L.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate; Lieut. Col. John P. Story, A.C.; Capt. Clarence P. Townsend, Q.M., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations for civil assessments at Fort Monroe. The board will recommend a new appointment of assess-ments against present nonmilitary residents for the current fiscal year, and assessments against the non-military residents remaining after existence and businesses of certain ones have ceased, in view of the revocation of their licenses by the Secretary of War, dated June 7, 1902. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, is relieved from duty at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

The resignation of Harry C. Cowl, 4th Class, U.S. M.A., is accepted. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Sailed from Manila, July 28 for San Francisco.

CROOK—San Francisco, Aug. 13.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle, June 28, for Manila.

EGBERT—At San Francisco.

GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco, April 27.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco, June 29.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila, July 29.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila, July 29.

LAWTON—San Francisco, Aug. 12.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 1 for Manila.

MCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MEADE—San Francisco, Aug. 8.

RELIANCE—Sailed from Manila, July 21 for San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco, July 13.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco, July 16 for Manila.

SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco, July 2.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco, Aug. 1.

WARREN—Sailed from Seattle July 8 for Alaskan points.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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Rudyard Kipling is reported to have made a speech at
the opening of a miniature rifle range at Sydenham,
County of Kent, England, on Aug. 2, in which he said:
"Recent experience has taught us that we must not allow
a whole population to grow up in ignorance of shooting.
Rifle shooting should be taught the same as are the
A, B, C's. Such a course would not produce barbarians.
Everything must be subordinated to shooting quickly."
Mr. Kipling prophesied that rifle ranges would soon exist
throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that
those now being opened merely indicated the beginning
of a very large movement, the end of which no man could
foresee, and the force of which no man could limit. He
concluded by expressing the hope that the "next time
nations saw fit to love England with that love of the past
thirty months Englishmen might not be found totally ig-
norant of those accomplishments which, if they do not se-
cure affection, secure respect."

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Aug. 7 was the one hundred and thirteenth anniver-
sary of the War Department, which was established by
the Act of Aug. 7, 1789, and is thus second in the order
of precedence of the executive departments of the Gov-
ernment. The State Department dates from July 27,
1789, the Treasury from Sept. 2, 1789; the Depart-
ment of Justice from Sept. 24, 1789; the Postoffice De-
partment from May 8, 1794; the Navy Department
from April 30, 1798; the Department of the Interior
from March 3, 1849, and the Department of Agriculture
from Feb. 9, 1889. There was no Navy when the War
Department was established, and the first vessels of the
Navy were laid down by Secretary of War Knox, who had
constantly advocated the establishment of a navy, largely
constructed by Secretary Pickens, and launched by Sec-
retary McHenry in 1797, the year before the Navy De-
partment was established. The duties of the War De-
partment at first also included the distribution of bounty
lands and the control of Indian affairs, now entrusted to
the Department of the Interior. In the interval between
the War of Independence and the establishment of the
Government under the Federal Constitution, there was
a War Department under the direction of Benjamin Lin-
coln, but Henry Knox, appointed Sept. 12, 1789, was the
first Secretary of War under the present organization.

The oldest of the bureaus, or subsidiary departments,
into which the War Department is divided, is the Corps
of Engineers. It has had the most unbroken existence
of any, and has been less subjected to the ignorant in-
termeddling by Congress with orderly military adminis-
tration than any other. It had its origin at the begin-
ning of the Revolutionary War, but its actual establish-
ment dates from the Act of 1802, which also brought
into being the Military Academy. After brief terms of
administration by Jonathan Williams, Joseph C. Swift,
W. K. Armistead, Alexander Macomb and Charles Gra-
tiot, who was dismissed the service for a refusal to con-
form to a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury,
the Engineers, for over a quarter of a century, and until
near the end of the Civil War, had the advantages of
the direction, as Chief of Engineers, of Joseph G. Totten,
Scott's chief during the war with Mexico, and distin-
guished as a soldier, a practical engineer and a scholar.
He has had worthy successors in Delafield, Humphreys,
Wright, Newton, Duane, Casey, Craighill, Wilson and
Gillespie.

The Treasury Department, in 1792, was given the di-
rection of the purchase of supplies, and to this fact the
disaster of St. Clair's expedition was chiefly due.
This vicious system was changed by the Act of
March 3, 1799, but the Quartermaster's Department was
not fully established until April, 1818. That distin-
guished soldier, Thomas S. Jessup, was the first quar-
termaster general, and the Department enjoyed the benefit
of his wise and efficient administration, and his capacity
for organization, from May, 1818, down to June, 1860,
when he died. He was succeeded for a few months by
Joseph E. Johnston, who subsequently rendered such
service to the Confederacy. Then came that able ad-
ministrator, Montgomery C. Meigs, who conducted the
gigantic operations of his department during the Civil
War with signal judgment and ability, and continued in
office for over twenty years, or until he was succeeded
by Ingalls, in 1882. Following Ingalls came, in suc-
cession Rucker, Holabird, Batchelder, Sawtelle, Weeks, and
Ludington.

The Commissary Department, which dates from April
14, 1818, enjoyed the unbroken administration of one
Commissary General, George Gibson, for over forty years,
or from the date named down to September, 1861. He
was succeeded by Joseph P. Taylor, a brother of Zach-
ary, who has had numerous successors, Eaton, Shiras,
MacFeely, Du Barry, Hawkins, Morgan, Bell, Sullivan,
Eagan, Cushing, Nash, and now Weston.

The Medical Department dates from April 14, 1818,
and the first surgeon general, appointed under the
Act of that date, was Joseph Lovell, a man of the purest
character, a graduate of Harvard, a great physician, a
skilful operator, and a man of rare executive ability. Dr.
Lovell continued in office until his early death, in 1836.
His successors have been Lawson, who served ably dur-
ing the Mexican War, Finley, Hammond, Barnes, Brown,
Crane, Murray, Moore, Sutherland, Sternberg and For-
wood.

The Ordnance Department was organized in 1812,
thought it has suffered various vicissitudes since then.
Its chiefs under its present organization have been Gen-
erals Ripley, Ramsay, Dyer, Benét, Flagler, Buffington
and Crozier.

The Pay Department, which dates from 1821, has been
since the Civil War, under the direction of Generals
Bruce, Alvord, Rochester, Smith, Stanton, and Bates.
The Judge Advocate General's Department dates from
1862, and it has had but five chiefs in actual direction
of affairs, Holt, Dunn, Swaim, Leiber, and Davis.

The Signal Corps as organized, is a still later creation.
It evolved under Dr. Myer during the Civil War, and

after, and was a sort of foundling until formally recognized by Congress in 1875. Its chiefs have been Myer, Hazen and Greely.

The Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments date back in effect to the time of the Revolution, but have been so mixed up in their history that it is not always easy to distinguish them. The Adjutant General's Department, since the opening of the Civil War, has had eight chiefs, Thomas, Townsend, Drum, Kelton, Williams, Ruggles, Breck and Corbin. The first inspector general, under the present Constitution, was Alexander Hamilton, and the last appointed is Joseph C. Breckinridge, who has held office since 1889.

The brief history we have given of the several bureaus of the War Department shows the character of the men by whom they were organized, and explains in part the strong hold the present system of bureau administration has upon public esteem. The War Department passes its present milestone with its operations projected on a broader scale than at any previous period. Since the Spanish War its importance has immensely increased. Under the constitutional authority of the President, the Secretary of War has necessarily become the instrumentality through whom our vast outlying possessions, with a population exceeding 10,000,000 are governed. For four years the interests of these people have been in the keeping of the War Department, which has had to make them amenable to law and order, protect them against disease and crime, train them in the arts of peace and fit them for the responsibilities of self-rule. The success with which these perplexing duties have been performed, the fidelity, economy and efficiency which have distinguished the whole undertaking, and the results which have been secured to the inhabitants of these new possessions constitute a noble testimonial, not merely to the War Department itself, but to the officers of the Army, through whose instrumentality its purposes were accomplished. The record is one on which the Government and the Army may confidently appeal to the judgment of the world.

WHAT OUR OLD SOLDIERS THINK.

In a letter addressed to the Society of the Army of the Philippines Gen. Grenville M. Dodge takes serious exception to the charges of cruelty and torture brought against our soldiers in the Philippines. He holds that the reports concerning them are greatly exaggerated and asserts that such technical violations of law and regulations as there may have been would not, during our Civil War, have been considered worthy of notice. He says that more charges were made against himself and his corps than all the charges against the Philippine soldiers combined, but that they were dismissed by General Grant with the endorsement that only the commanding officer was able to judge of the necessities of a campaign in which orders had been issued to accomplish certain objects.

General Dodge gives expression here to what we have the best of reasons for believing is the very general sentiment among old soldiers in civil life. They resent the suggestion that an exercise of necessary severity in war is any evidence of a blood-thirsty disposition, or any indication of demoralization among our troops. They have learned that the most effective methods are the most merciful, however severe they may be as applied to individuals. Experience as well as study has taught them that temporizing with an uncompromising enemy prolongs strife and increases the sum of misery which is the accompaniment of war, even at its best. They recall the early days of our Civil War, when military minds were occupied with strategic plans, designed to conquer the enemy without hurting him, when Northern troops were held to such a strict regard for Southern rights of property that they were compelled to discharge the unwelcome duty of returning to their masters the slaves escaping into their camps and destroying the hope of liberty which came to these simple souls when they learned that "Massa Linkum's" soldiers were at hand. They remember how the task of honest soldiers was made more difficult, and the war prolonged, by the false sentiment which made it impossible to adequately punish the cowardly offense of desertion. They sum up the enormous losses incurred in lives and property during the early years of the war because our troops were in a measure compelled to follow methods which our soldiers in the Philippines are now condemned for not following and reach conclusions very different from those announced by the critics of our hard pressed soldiers.

Contrasting the ineffectual methods which inexperience and a vicious public opinion compelled us to adopt in the early days of war with those which, under Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, led to such brilliant results, with far less expenditure of life and treasure, is it strange that experienced soldiers should unite their voices in protest against the demoralization which comes to our Army, not from the indulgence in severity necessary, but from the timidity engendered by the fear lest they receive official rebuke, if not more severe punishment, for practices which experience show to be essential to success in strenuous war. Are the lives of our soldiers, and their protection against the barbarous methods of savage warfare, of so little account that their hands must be stayed because they resort to the severe methods of uncompromising war, sanctioned under like circumstances by all codes of war, including that adopted at the conference of The Hague? With the Moros still killing our soldiers on duty in Mindanao the question, we consider, has far more than "mere

academic interest." It is of immediate and vital concern. American citizens are doing their duty in a distant land with the sanction of their countrymen and under the orders of their Government. Whatever be the measure of necessity required, whatever action those on the ground find it necessary to take, they should be protected against ignorant and malignant criticism, and above all, against injudicious rebuke which is as dispiriting to the soldier doing only his duty as it is galling.

A recent autobiographer tells a story of his home experience when a boy which illustrates the feeling of our soldiers. In his eagerness to add to the resources of a family suffering even for the necessities of life, he transgressed one of the household rules by lingering too long to complete work for which he was to receive pay. When he returned home with the fruits of his industry, and radiant with joy at the thought that he was able to help those he loved, instead of receiving the greeting he expected, he was seized by the collar and rewarded with blows from a strap well laid on. He never forgot this outrage to his feelings, which endured long after the pain of his punishment might have been forgotten. No faithful soldier shall ever receive such treatment with our approval or consent, and we are glad that General Dodge, who cannot be suspected of any personal interest in the matter, has spoken as he has.

THE COMING WAR GAME.

While nobody but those responsibly concerned knows exactly what is going to be done in the forthcoming joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy, it is evident even to the superficial observer that something is doing already, and on a very large scale, too. The general plans of the maneuvers are rapidly approaching completion, the rules for the rival forces are being prepared by Army and Navy experts, and there is a degree of activity and secrecy in both Services which has aroused public curiosity to the highest pitch. The amount of extra work required of officers in preparing for these maneuvers is enormous, and for many of them it means the loss of needful summer rest. The squadrons which have been designated to take part in the movements are at sea most of the time, so that their activity in making ready must be imagined rather than described, but the hurry and rush of preparations on the part of the Army are evident everywhere. Troops are being mobilized at the various forts involved in the game, guns, ammunition and equipment are being gathered with all possible celerity, and so far as officers of ordnance and Artillery are concerned they are as hard worked as if war were actually in progress.

The forts specially involved in the projected operations are Fort Adams, Fort Wetherill and Fort Greble, in Rhode Island; Fort Rodman, Mass.; Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Michie and Fort Terry in New York and Fort Trumbull, Conn. The forces in possession of these works will be under command of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., to whom a number of ordnance officers have been ordered to report in person in New London, Conn., at 10 o'clock A.M. on Aug. 29 for assignment to duty pertaining to the maintenance of the supply of ordnance material and proper condition of the armament at the posts of the maneuver district, and upon completion of that duty will return to their proper stations. These officers include Lieut. Col. John B. Butler, Majors Rogers Birnie and Ira MacNutt, Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, William W. Gibson, Charles B. Wheeler and William S. Peirce, and Lieuts. Samuel Hof, William H. Tschappat and Edward P. O'Hern. The Board of Engineers will report to General MacArthur at New London on Aug. 28.

The naval forces to take part in the maneuvers will be under command of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., whose flagship will be the U.S.S. Kearsarge, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., commanding, and the second in command will be Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., whose flagship will be the U.S.S. Brooklyn, Capt. Chapman C. Todd, U.S.N., commanding. The other vessels involved are the U.S.S. Alabama, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., commanding; the Massachusetts, Capt. Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., commanding; the Olympia, Capt. Henry W. Lyon, U.S.N., commanding; the Cincinnati, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding; the Montgomery, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch, U.S.N., commanding; the Gloucester, not yet in commission; the Mayflower, Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commanding; the Scorpion, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush, U.S.N., commanding; the Hist, not yet in commission; the Prairie, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., commanding; the Panther, Comdr. John C. Wilson, U.S.N., commanding, and the Supply, Comdr. William E. Sewell, U.S.N., commanding. In addition to the vessels named the fleet will include seven torpedo boats not yet designated.

While the technical problems to be worked out in these maneuvers have not been officially announced, and are largely matters of conjecture among outsiders, it is the common impression that they involve the questions: Are the shore defenses of Long Island Sound, with naval support, capable of preventing the landing of an invading Army? Are they capable, without naval support, of preventing a large hostile fleet from approaching the harbor of New York? This, we repeat, is a mere theory as to the real purpose of the maneuvers and, even, assuming it to be the true one, there is little to gain in speculation as to the methods by which it will be tested. For scarcely less important than the test of the coast

defenses of Long Island Sound is the question whether a series of maneuvers, like those projected, can be organized and executed without the discovery beforehand of their working plans. For that reason all details as to the proposed evolutions are sedulously guarded from the public, the purpose being to ascertain whether it is possible for an enemy, which will be virtually represented by the newspaper correspondents, to gather correct advance information as to the plans of the Government's operations under conditions like those which prevail in time of war. What may be counted upon with reasonable certainty is that these evolutions will show splendid progress in the use of the search-light, signalling, including wireless telegraphy, naval scouting and gun practice ashore and afloat. But as to the maneuvers themselves together with their method and objective, everything is a matter of guesswork except among those on the inside, and one outsider's guess is as good as another's.

It is an open secret in military circles that these maneuvers will find the Ordnance and Artillery in a state of unpreparedness. When the preparations began the officers in charge had to deal with many discouraging conditions including ungarrisoned posts, unfinished forts, incomplete armaments, threatened delay in the delivery of supplies and a demand for immediate modifications which it was originally intended to accomplish a year hence. These disheartening conditions have been largely overcome or will be before the date set for the maneuvers, but it will be only because of the most extraordinary and wearisome effort on the part of the officers in charge. In fact, if the forthcoming evolutions shall produce beneficial results commensurate with extra labor involved they will be of inestimable value to the two Services.

Both the Army and the Navy, each acting independently, are continuing their experiments in wireless telegraphy along lines which seem likely to lead to practical results of substantial value. The Army tests are being conducted at Manteo, N.C., where a set of instruments of the Fessenden system has been installed by the inventor. The tests of this system have been closely observed by General Greely, who has personally assisted in much of the work. The Navy tests are under the direction of the Navy Department, and wireless communication between Washington and Annapolis, a distance of about 35 miles, was established on Aug. 8, for the purpose of experimenting with four foreign systems, not including the Marconi. Duplicate sets of the apparatus of these systems were brought from Europe a few days ago by Lieut. John M. Hudgins, J. G., U.S.N., who was sent abroad for that purpose. These tests will be in charge of a special board of Navy officers appointed by the Acting Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 13 as follows: Commanders Conway H. Arnold, George L. Dyer and Charles J. Badger, and Lieutenants John M. Hudgins and Albert M. Beecher. Admiral Bradford is greatly interested in these experiments, and it is his purpose to repeat them between vessels at sea after the tests on land are concluded. Then, after having selected the system best adapted to naval purposes, Admiral Bradford will devote himself to devising a method for training electricians for operating the instruments. We do not doubt that through these painstaking studies of wireless telegraphy by the Army and Navy, each following its own lines, the Government will soon be in possession of the system best suited to military requirements.

There has been a prodigious amount of gossip on both sides of the Atlantic within the last week over reports published in a Paris newspaper to the effect that the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick Wilhelm, was deeply in love with Miss Gladys Deacon, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U.S.N., and had resolved to marry her; even though it required him to renounce his title to the imperial crown. The German Emperor was described as furiously indignant at the idea of his son's marrying a woman not of royal blood, and the newspapers have quoted him as threatening the young man, who is a college student of 21, with all sorts of dreadful things for his disregard of imperial traditions and imperial orders. It appears, however, that the young Prince is extremely susceptible to feminine charms, as young men at his age are apt to be, and that he falls in love and out again with great ease and frequency, so that his present affair may be less serious than it seems to his royal and punctilious sire. But even if it is really serious, Frederick Wilhelm is not at all to blame. The young lady with whose name his has been associated is herself an American princess—her sires having been of the sovereign American people—and her ancestry, her beauty and womanly graces make her the equal even of a Hohenzollern. That is a fact which the Crown Prince and his imperial father shouldn't forget. And the Holy Father at Rome is reported to have declared his conviction that there should be less close breeding among royal stock and will henceforth refuse to give dispensation for the union of princes and princesses within the prohibited degrees.

The former U.S. transport Sedgwick has been sold at auction, at the Morse Iron Works, Brooklyn, N.Y., to M. Swartz, president of the Swartz Foundry Company, Limited, of New Orleans, for \$32,000, just \$398,000 less than the Government paid for it in 1898, when transports were needed, and purchased at big prices.

A PRACTICAL PROMOTER OF PEACE.

Major Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., U.S.A., retired, whose death in the Philippines is noted elsewhere in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was a fine example of the soldier-colonizer whose work, both military and civil, has been a vital force for progress in the islands. He went to the Philippines with the 24th U.S. Infantry, to which he had been attached ever since leaving the United States Military Academy in 1880, and served with it in much of the hardest work undertaken by the American forces in the islands. In the course of an arduous march through the Province of Pangasinan, Island of Luzon, in 1890, he was greatly impressed with the agricultural possibilities of the region, and upon retiring from the active service of the Army, he settled there for the purpose of founding a new community. How well he succeeded is indicated by the fact that in less than three years he organized a well-ordered population of nearly 20,000 persons into a peaceable, contented neighborhood with civil authority well established and eagerly supported by loyal natives whose friendship he sedulously cultivated. He taught them the arts of agriculture and other industries, founded schools for them and made them prosperous by showing them that their interests were identical with his own.

The success of this novel undertaking has been so pronounced that the community has been recognized as a municipality by the Philippine Commission, and its influence is acknowledged to be a beneficent agency in the material and intellectual development of the Filipino people. In view of the practical results he had already achieved in this admirable venture, the death of Major Batchelor amounts to a national loss. For it is to his efforts that we are indebted for a practical demonstration of the feasibility of organizing the Filipinos into stable communities under American methods, and thereby establish durable assurances of the loyalty and progress of their members. It is in the institution, on a broad scale, of the practical methods of Major Batchelor that we shall find the strongest guarantees of permanent peace and prosperity in the archipelago.

IN FAVOR OF THE WHITE FACINGS.

The following papers, which speak for themselves, have been sent to all posts garrisoned by infantry, by officers who favor the retention of the white Infantry facings. It is presumed that if the majority of Infantry officers sign this request the Secretary of War will consider it favorably, as only one member of the uniform board was an Infantry officer. We publish them so that any Infantry officer who happens to be detached from a post may have a chance to make his desire known to the authorities, by sending in his request, worded as follows:

The Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. (Through Military Channels).

Sir:—We, the undersigned officers of the U.S. Infantry, respectfully request that the last line of paragraph 53, G.O. 81, A.G.O., July 17, 1902, be amended so that it will read "white" instead of "light blue." Also that 8th line, paragraph 62, same order, be amended to read "white," instead of "light blue."

TO INFANTRY OFFICERS:—As the blue uniform will be used only in garrison, and not on field service, it is believed that the white facings will be as serviceable as the light blue, and will give more contrast of color. As present shoulder straps, trousers stripes and gold belt for line officers, and saddle cloth for field officers, will all have to be changed under the new uniform order, much expense will be incurred by all Infantry officers, which will not have to be incurred by the Cavalry or Artillery officers. It is thought that, if a majority of officers of Infantry signify their preference for white, the Secretary of War will amend the new uniform order.

This petition, if signed at all, should be forwarded to Washington as soon as possible, in order to obtain favorable action.

MUST OUR CONGRESSMEN GO HUNGRY?

Because of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury that the contingent fund of the Navy cannot be drawn upon to pay for the subsistence of those members of Congress who have been invited to be guests on board a warship during the forthcoming maneuvers, Secretary Moody finds himself in a position of considerable embarrassment. He has very properly invited the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs and the members of the House Committee on Appropriations to witness the maneuvers, and all or nearly all of those gentlemen will be on board. When the question of providing for their subsistence was submitted to the Comptroller, however, he decided that, while the Secretary of the Navy was vested with wide discretion in using the contingent fund to meet emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the naval service, the fund cannot legally be drawn upon for the purpose indicated. "Such expenses," the Comptroller continues, "must relate to and have some appreciable effect in promoting the objects for which the appropriation is made, and are limited to those that are necessary and appropriate to that end. In the present case, while it is doubtless very desirable that the members of the House Naval Committee should witness the maneuvers in order that they may be the better enabled to deal intelligently with legislation pertaining to that branch of the public service, yet their presence at the maneuvers cannot be said to be a necessary or appropriate means of increasing the efficiency of the Service or of contributing to the success of the maneuvers. The public benefit would not inure to the Navy, but would inure, if at all, to the legislative branch of the Government. The expense of entertaining State and Federal officers has been held not to be a proper expense of the public service and the same cannot be paid as such without specific authority." This depressing but evidently sound interpretation of the law will not deprive our expectant statesmen of their promised junket. Not a bit of it. But who is to foot the bill for their refreshments, solid and liquid? Will they pay it themselves? Well, hardly. Why should they? They are going to watch the maneuvers for the good of the country. Let the Government pay the score—if it will. But suppose it refuses—then what? Must they go hungry, must the Secretary of the Navy put his hand into his pocket and square the account from his own funds? Or must the officers of the fleet, as is too often the case, dip into their own purses and pay the subsistence of their distinguished guests just for the glory of the Navy? We pass the question. The situation is a delicate one to say the least, but we are sure that some way will be found to save the Navy from having a cargo of starved officials on its hands. If experience shall suggest to these appreciative representatives the wisdom of providing a more generous contingent

fund for the Navy and of enlarging the Secretary's discretion in the matter of its disbursement the present embarrassment will be fully compensated.

AMERICAN MILITARY ACADEMIES.

In *La France Militaire* has recently appeared a series of articles on "The Private Military Academies of the United States," written by George-Nestler Tricoche. The author speaks in very high terms of the system of instruction in some of our private military academies. The purposes of these academies is, he thinks, admirable, and the system of military training of the utmost value in developing self-reliance and initiative, which is more necessary to-day than ever before. It cultivates in the young a regard for honor and duty, and the sense of their obligations to mankind. The boy is taught both to obey and to command, and the regularity and variety of his employments have the happiest influence upon his health. The briefest visit to any military academy in the United States shows this, the author says; the air of vigor and the fresh complexions of the cadets being in marked contrast to the weary air and pallor of many French school boys. The great majority of scholars of military academies in the United States have had successful careers after graduation, M. Tricoche says, as is proved by the testimony of those living in the different regions where the schools are situated.

In general, these private military academies are found at a distance from towns, most often in localities isolated and picturesque. The author goes on to give the names, and describes the locations of the following academies: The Virginia Military Institute rises on an eminence of nearly a thousand feet; Staunton Military Academy, in the same valley, is some 500 yards above the sea level; North West Academy, at Highland Park, 23 miles from Chicago, is on the border of Lake Michigan, in a charming forest; Cheltenham M.A. crowns the summit of the highest of the hills at Cheltenham, nine miles from Philadelphia; Bordentown Military Institute, in New Jersey, is on a plateau overlooking both the valley of the Delaware and the Atlantic; Kenyon M.A., at the center of Ohio, is on a site mentioned by President Hayes as one of the beautiful spots of the world; Michigan M.A. is at the center of the lake district of that State, surrounded by a country which forms a veritable park; St. John is also in a lake region, in Wisconsin, noted for its salubrity; Blee's M.A., in Missouri, in a milder climate, is isolated in a sort of natural park; New York, fertile in beautiful sites, has many military academies, chiefly in the beautiful valley of the Hudson, among them Mt. Pleasant, at Ossining; Peekskill, and New York M.A., at Cornwall.

The beauty of location of all these academies naturally made a strong impression on this writer, as did also the wide expanse of grounds available for their use, for sports or for military maneuvers. They are in general, he thinks, modeled after the plan of a regular Army post, with a wide parade, bordered by the barracks, stables, quarters, and various buildings connected with the academy.

BRITISH MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

In a speech delivered during the Bisley rifle meet Lord Roberts took up the question whether the class of shooting carried on at these meetings is in all respects the best suited to the conditions of modern warfare, and whether it may not be necessary to make some radical change in the system of musketry instruction to meet altered methods of fighting. He said in part: "The experience gained in South Africa will, I think, assist us greatly in coming to a satisfactory conclusion on these very important points. We have learned that fire discipline can be insisted upon to such an extent that it leaves no room for intelligent independent action, and actually prevents men from taking the initiative and using their rifles when circumstances admit of this being done with advantage. We have learned that volley fire can hardly be employed when troops are in extended order, or when they are exposed to a heavy fire. We have learned that a judicious use of the magazine by small bodies of men at long ranges may often produce important results. And we have learned (sometimes by very bitter experience) that while opportunities occasionally occur for highly-trained experts to fire at individual objects at long ranges, under conditions more or less approximate to those which obtain at Bisley, it is skillful snap-shooting at the shorter ranges which is most constantly required, which is of the highest value, and upon which (as I said last year) the results of battles in the future will, so far as we can now see, depend. While, therefore, I most thoroughly recognize the usefulness of careful target practice, I earnestly commend for the consideration of the council of the National Rifle Association the necessity for gradually introducing such changes in their annual program as will admit of shooting being carried on more in accordance with modern warfare than it is at present. We must not lose sight of the fact that to obtain the full value of the modern rifle a very high order of training is essential. I sometimes doubt whether skill in shooting has kept pace with the improvement in the rifle. Great efforts are being made to improve the shooting in the army."

CANADA'S MILITARY FORCES.

The military forces of Canada are described in a recent article in the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The permanent troops, corresponding to the regular forces of the Imperial army, consist of two squadrons of cavalry (the Royal Canadian Dragoons), two field batteries of the Royal Canadian Artillery and a garrison division, with four companies of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. These corps are enlisted for three years' continuous paid service, and are officered from the Royal Military College at Kingston.

The active militia of Canada are obtained by voluntary enlistment for three years, but since, by the Act of 1886, every male Canadian between the ages of eighteen and fifty is liable to service, men can be obtained by ballot if the proper quota is not otherwise obtained. The Northwest mounted police, though enrolled under civil laws, are practically a fine military force, and many of them served with Strathcona's Horse and other forces in the late war. Of the active militia, the cavalry consists of the Governor General's Bodyguard, a picked force, four regiments of Hussars, and three of Dragoons. There are also various mounted companies, like the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the King's Canadian Hussars, and the Manitoba Dragoons. The Militia Artillery number seventeen batteries, and there are thirty-one companies of Garrison Artillery and two of Engineers. The infantry battalions include the Governor

General's Foot Guards, and number nearly ninety battalions, with nine additional companies, and some others. Apart from the permanent troops the whole of the forces of Canada are partially paid.

WEST POINT REGULATIONS.

Four paragraphs of the regulations of the U.S. Military Academy have been recently changed to read as follows:

"The Librarian of the Academy shall be appointed by the Secretary of War. The Superintendent shall prescribe his duties, and he shall be accountable for the books and other public property belonging to the Library. He shall be assisted by such person or persons as the Superintendent may appoint.

"A semi-annual examination shall commence on the 18th day of December (the 19th when the 18th falls on Sunday). On its termination, academic duty shall be suspended until Jan. 2d (the 3d when the 2d falls on Sunday).

"Eight dollars a month shall be deposited with the treasurer from the pay of each cadet, to be applied at the time of his promotion, to the purchase of uniforms and equipments.

"Each cadet after admission will be credited with the amount of his actual expenses in traveling from his home to join the Academy, the amount to be paid from the allowance made for the transportation of the Army."

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1902.

Contractors at the Boston Navy Yard have been warned that the work on the new dry dock must be completed within twelve months. The contract provided that the work should be done by December last with a penalty of \$400 for delay.

Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nazro, née Goodwin, are cruising along the shore, from place to place, Commander Nazro being in charge of the Coast Survey. Later they will visit Mrs. Nazro's parents in Maine.

First Lieuts. John R. Procter and Frederick W. Phisterer, U.S.A., arrived at Fort Banks from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and proceeded to occupy quarters heretofore enjoyed by the 2d lieutenants, one of whom, Lieutenant Long, is adjutant on the staff of Colonel Tiernon. The accommodations at this station are not adequate at present for the increasing force of officers. New quarters will shortly be added, however.

Col. John L. Tiernon is on a tour of inspection of the various stations and was at Fort Warren Tuesday. Fort Foster, Maine, has received a new 10-inch gun.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, U.S.A., received his promotion as major on Thursday last and incidentally congratulations. He is with Co. 76 at Fort Wetherill, where he was joined early in the week by Lieutenant Procter.

Miss Taylor, sister of Lieutenant Taylor, of Sandy Hook, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Tiernon at Fort Banks. Mrs. Chase, wife of Captain Chase, of the Colonel's staff, is on a visit to Fort Monroe.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson received on Monday the new torpedo boat DeLong. She is alongside the Amphitrite where she will remain until put into commission. While under construction her machinery was under the supervision of Lieut. G. Kaemmerling, U.S.N., and the hull under Naval Constructor R. M. Watts. She is a long, rakish craft, 175 feet in length, and draws 6 feet 8 inches of water aft. Officers quarters, though somewhat cramped, are fitted up handsomely, and are located beneath the conning tower.

Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, surgeon general, U.S.N., made his first official visit to the Portsmouth yard Monday, and with Admiral Reed made a tour of inspection of the naval hospital and the new dispensary buildings. He paid a similar visit Tuesday at the Boston yard and was received by Admiral Johnson.

Capt. Hugh Bancroft, of the 1st Brigade staff, M.V.M. (now on his wedding journey in Europe), is talked of as a coming mayor of the University City, Cambridge. He is the son of Gen. W. A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. and is a military enthusiast. He is the famous Harvard stroke, and is popular with all classes.

Naval Cadet Reginald Carpenter, of Annapolis, is on leave and visiting friends at Portsmouth.

The U.S.S. Vesuvius was dry-docked at the Boston yard Monday for underwater-cleaning and painting. It is thought that the cruiser is valueless and the subject is to come up for consideration this fall. Capt. R. M. Gillson, U.S.M.C., recently returned from the Philippines, is the new recruiting officer at this station. Lieut. Wirt McCreary, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty in charge of the marine recruiting rendezvous, has been ordered to the barracks in the yard.

Among summer sojourners at the shore are Lieut. Walter S. Brown, U.S.A., at Pigeon Cove, who leaves shortly for Texas, Capt. Malvern H. Barnum, U.S.A., at Siasconset, Nantucket, Comdr. Daniel Delehanty, U.S.N., and family, of Staten Island, at the Sea Cliff, Nantucket, and Lieut. Sidney Haight, U.S.A., who, with Mrs. Haight, are at Lenox, Mass., where a handsome dinner was given in their honor by Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Col. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., visited the officers of the 6th Infantry, M.V.M. (who served under him in the recent war), at their armory, and was tendered a rousing reception. Col. and Mrs. Rice are at the Profile House, White Mountains.

Captain Palmer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Palmer are at Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass.

M. H. B.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, who attended the coronation of King Edward on Aug. 9, has written a brief critical account of the military display on that occasion. The Horse Guards, whom he pronounces the most splendid-looking cavalry in the world, made the showiest appearance, but General Wheeler adds that both men and horses are too heavy for endurance and are not such as he would select for actual service in the field. The detachment of troops from India seemed capable of efficient service, their horses being particularly fine, while the Australians looked more like the American cavalry than the others and impressed the observer accordingly. General Wheeler was particularly interested in the field artillery. Their pieces were taken apart and carried by men afoot, the gun itself being carried on a litter. These batteries can scale hills and get into action with great celerity. General Wheeler found less variety in the English troops than he expected, the sameness in the cavalry scouts having been particularly noticeable in view of the varieties available. The military formation of the parade, General Wheeler adds, was the work of a master hand, and the whole affair was admirably conducted.

EFFICIENCY OF WARSHIPS.

"The recent gathering of warships at Spithead," the London Engineer says, "has spelled many lessons which have been interpreted in various ways. Not always, perhaps, has the interpretation been correct, for the expert whose ideals are rounded off by weight of heaviest gun and maximum thickness of armor is by no means dead yet. For him the American battleship Illinois was first, with the rest nowhere. The more thoughtful, however—and the more thoughtful now include a majority of naval officers—inclined to award the palm elsewhere. Agreement in such a difficult matter was hardly to be expected, but the two favorites were the Russian Pobieda and the Japanese Asama. Of these, the first is frankly an intermediate, that is to say, a ship that is battleship or cruiser, according to the needs of the moment. The second is officially an armored cruiser, but her armament of medium quick-firers is so large, and her protection so good, that few battleships could risk a duel with her in the certainty of victory. Both ships, in fine, are 'intermediates.'"

"The absolute intermediate is not yet afloat. That vessel, the ideal ship for all purposes, is, if she comes up to her designer's anticipations, the Italian Vittorio Emanuele. Confined to existing types, few, if any, are so prominent as the Pobieda and Asama. The only types of ship able to beat them are very modern battleships, totally unable to compel the intermediates to fight. War must entail fighting; but, as De Wet has taught us, there is a wide difference between fighting willy-nilly and fighting or not at one's own choice. The intermediate as we have shown, though yet imperfect, is able to select her own time of fighting, while, depending as she does on medium guns, the odds are that every 6-inch in her is a more dangerous weapon to the foe than corresponding guns in the battleship. The piece of resistance of the battleship is the 12-inch gun, which is sure but slow. The battle of the Nile, and to a great extent Trafalgar, were won by the two-decker—by a ship of the intermediate order. Such ships have won every battle every fought, simply because the choice of action has been theirs. As the Italian naval architect, Colonel Cunierti, the great advocate of intermediates, has argued, the speed of the armored cruiser does not increase the speed of the battleship, nor does the power of the latter strengthen the former. They can only fight each other, battleship to battleship, cruiser to cruiser. Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins has pointed the same lesson over here, in an article in the current 'All the World's Fighting Ships'—that the intermediate must, by the nature of things, sweep the armored cruiser proper from the sea. "An essential feature of the intermediate is already a development of the quick-firing armament, so that more is got out of it than in a battleship. The lesser dependence on heavy guns is the cause. Hence it is coming about that intermediates able to tackle battleships are building—ships sufficiently powerful to do away with the need of battleships, sufficiently swift to do away with the need of armored cruisers."

"We may look to it to see the future produce ships in which the engine-room is a war-factor fully on a par with guns, armor, and torpedoes. As yet it is so rarely. Mostly the machinery is simply something to move the guns and armor from place to place. This distinction with a difference may be a delicate one, but war is likely to prove it all-powerful none the less."

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

During the first period of the French Mediterranean maneuvers, as described by the Army and Navy Gazette, the Northern Squadron represented an enemy entering the Mediterranean, and a force of cruisers from Mers-el-Kébir was to keep it under observation until the battleships there could be reinforced from Algiers, so that the enemy could be brought to action. By a chain of cruisers and wireless telegraphy the officers at Mers-el-Kébir were kept informed of what was happening; but some of the cruisers passed out into the Atlantic, and hung upon the heels of the enemy as he passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. At night the chief of the Northern Squadron ordered part of it to slow down, and one of the cruisers seems to have been caught in a trap, while contact was almost lost by the others.

The Northern Squadron proceeded eastward, being too strong for the force from Mers-el-Kébir, which attempted to engage it, and on the next night, July 9-10, by a clever ruse the pursuing cruisers were misled. The battleships showed certain lights at night in such a way that their course was for a long time uncertain, and only the Pique and Dunois were able to keep up with them. The latter boat had come out from the port of Oran with the torpedo boats, but by a singular mischance, or, perhaps, in the eagerness of pursuit, had lost them entirely, and they were left to wander about doing no service whatever. Ultimately the Pique and Dunois were driven off by the Montcalm, and the whereabouts of the enemy were unknown to the defenders. One of their cruisers accidentally fell in with them on the next morning, but the date for the close of the particular operations was closely approaching, and Admiral de Maigret with the reinforcing battleships did not leave the port of Algiers. The enemy had thus succeeded, and appears to have acted very cleverly during night movements.

In the second period of the maneuvers it was arranged by Admiral Gervais that an engagement should take place between the Northern Squadron with six 11-knot battleships, and the Mediterranean Squadron, comprising nine battleships of 13 knots. The engagement took place off Shershel, on the Algerian coast, and Admiral de Courthille, commanding the Northern Squadron, approached his enemy in line ahead, and preserved that formation throughout the action, merely varying his direction to meet the movements of his adversary. Admiral de Maigret had the St. Louis leading, the other ships being disposed in quarter line to starboard, the Brennus closing the line. Fire was opened at 5,000 meters, but the course upon which the ships were moving soon reduced the distance to 2,000 meters. By this time the Mediterranean Squadron had turned, and was in line ahead, upon a course parallel with that of Admiral de Courthille, who had hoped to concentrate upon one end of his adversary's line. Admiral de Maigret's purpose was to envelop his enemy, and place him between two fires, but Admiral de Courthille so maneuvered that this was impossible, and it appeared, from this point of view, that he was successful. The conclusion is drawn by the *Moniteur de la Flotte* that too much importance must not be assigned to the tactical value of speed. The cruisers were also engaged, and the Du Chayla seems to have acted rashly and to have brought the weakest of the vessels under a heavy fire. The torpedo boats, which had been concealed behind the battleships of the Mediter-

anean Squadron, attempted to make a raid when the action was going on, and there was some pretty maneuvering, but apparently the result could not be decided. Subsequently to the battle, in a night operation, the two squadrons being ten miles apart, Admiral Gervais was able to direct their movements by wireless telegraphy, colored rockets and Poydenot signals. On three successive nights the whole fleet of ships came to anchor together, and the evolution is said to have been very successful. It took place at Bougie, Philippeville and Bona, and at the latter place Admiral Gervais signalled his satisfaction. An attack upon Biserta followed, and some of the ships entered the port, afterwards proceeding to Corsica.

CRUISE OF THE HARTFORD.

After a very successful cruise in the West Indies and a run along the New England coasts, the training ship Hartford, Capt. W. H. Reeder, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Aug. 11, with some 300 boys on board. The vessel experienced good weather, there was no sickness aboard, and the behavior of the boys was excellent. The ship's brig was empty during the entire cruise. The only unpleasant incident was the unfortunate drowning of Apprentice Forbes while the Hartford was off New London and going through the "Race." Forbes was forward on the main yard of the foremast, and the vessel was running before the wind at a 10-knot clip, when he suddenly fell overboard. Captain Reeder, in speaking of the sad incident, said: "Before the ship had passed him the boy stationed at the life buoy had unfastened it and thrown it to him. The bow wave threw him away from it, however, just as he was about to clutch for it, and he sank with his arms uplifted. It was exactly two minutes and fifteen seconds from the time that we heard the cry of 'Man overboard!' until the port lifeboat had been manned and lowered, and was at the life buoy several hundreds of yards astern. It was the quickest work I ever saw, and the boys behaved like seasoned seamen. We hove to and waited three hours while the ship's nine boats dragged for the body. It was not found, however, and at last we gave it up."

Speaking of the cruise in general Captain Reeder said: "In all my service I have never enjoyed a cruise as I have this one just ended. I have never seen a finer lot of boys, and our enjoyment of the trip has been mutual. I'm sure. We've had good weather in the main, and there has not been a single case of illness since we started—a remarkable record, we are pleased to consider it. The boys will have a ten days' shore leave beginning Aug. 14, and the ship will be docked at the navy yard for a thorough overhauling of her bottom. I hate to see this batch of boys go out from under my command for they have been the most orderly, cheery lot of youngsters I have ever seen on a first trip."

CONSOLIDATION OF SHIPBUILDING PLANTS

The Bethlehem Steel Company was formally transferred to the United States Shipbuilding Company Aug. 12, and it is now announced that the combination is ready for business. The capital has been increased from \$20,000,000 to \$45,000,000, and another bond issue is planned in connection with the acquisition of the Bethlehem Company.

Daniel Le Roy Dresser, president of the Trust Company of the Republic said:

"The Trust Company of the Republic has to-day completed the payments for all the shipbuilding plants held under the options of the United States Shipbuilding Company, including the Bethlehem Steel Company, Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Bath Iron Works, and Hyde Windlass Company, Bath, Me.; Eastern Shipbuilding Company, New London, Conn.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; Crescent Shipyards, Elizabeth, N.J.; Samuel L. Moore & Son Company, Elizabeth, N.J., and the Canda Manufacturing Company, Carteret, N.J."

"This consummates the transaction, and the business organizations will begin at once by concentrating in different yards different types of vessels and introducing economies which ought to result in increased profits over those shown by the reports given us by the auditors who examined the independent companies before they were brought together. From advices given us from those in charge of the separate plants, and taking into consideration the fact that a battleship can be built by the company in the shortest possible time, there is every promise of increased business, and the future of the company ought to be assured."

"There have been no negotiations whatever between Vickers, Maxim & Vickers and the United States Shipbuilding Company."

Mr. Lewis Nixon, when asked as to the report that the new company had acquired the Vickers, Maxim & Vickers plants in England, said: "Our desire is to put American shipbuilding establishments upon such a basis that we can build foreign ships here. No steps looking to taking in English plants have been taken."

The United States Shipbuilding Company has a fleet in course of construction of the value of \$37,000,000, composed of nearly every known type of vessel, and the total contracts in hand are said to aggregate \$50,000,000.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

R. J. Tracewell, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, this week has rendered a number of decisions interesting to the Navy. In the question of the purchase of a steam vessel for the use of the U.S. Marine Corps, he advises the Department that it is empowered under the appropriation act to obtain by purchase such a boat for use in the transportation of rations from Cavite to different coast towns in the Philippines.

The claim for sea pay by Ensign H. E. Yarnell, while traveling to his home and while waiting orders at his home after detachment from his vessel, is not allowed. The claim is based on the assumption that the claimant was on leave. The Comptroller holds that this assumption is not good and says that a naval officer is entitled to shore pay only for the first 30 days in any one leave year and to one-half such shore pay for time spent on leave in excess of said 30 days unless the absence is occasioned by sickness or wounds.

Where an officer by his orders is required to perform mixed duties, part of which are on shore and part at sea, he should be paid at the rate of pay pertaining to each duty respectively for the time in which he is engaged in the performance of such duty. Where it is impossible to ascertain the exact time occupied in each service then the officer is to be paid during the whole time for the service which is paramount, the other

service being regarded either as incidental or as subordinate to the service for which he is paid. The question as to which of the duties is paramount is one of fact. This is the opinion in the case of Lieut. Hugh Rodman, who was in command of the Iroquois and also assigned to shore duty at Honolulu.

Stationery for the use of officers in public service may be issued in the discretion of the officer commanding a ship. Such, however, is not a personal allowance. The question arose on the application of Lieut. J. H. Sypher, of the Lancaster.

Wardens of State prisons who furnish discharged naval prisoners with clothing and cash will hereafter do so at their own risk. The Comptroller says there is authority for such allowances to civil prisoners, but to no others. The case comes from San Quentin, California, where 40 naval prisoners were discharged with new suits of clothing and five dollars in cash each.

BETTER PAY FOR PETTY OFFICERS.

The Bureau of Navigation is making every effort to increase the Petty Officer's School at Newport, R.I., where men of the seamen branch are trained to be petty officers of the seamen branch in the ratings of quartermaster, coxswains' and boatswains' mates, and is also desirous in largely increasing the seamen gunner class at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. In the recent executive order graduates from either of these schools receive \$2 per month in addition to the pay of the rating which they may hold. All apprentices, who have completed their terms of enlistment and have served satisfactorily and received an honorable discharge, should apply to the Bureau of Navigation, stating which course they desire to take, as the bureau, where their conduct is good and they appear desirable, will so detail them. Immediately upon graduation from the Petty Officer's School, graduates are given acting appointments as petty officer, 3d class, and from the Seamen Gunner School as gunners' mates, 3d class.

On the recommendation of the Bureau, the President has increased the pay of the following ratings, and an executive order to that effect will be issued:

Painters, first class.....	\$40.00
Painters, second class.....	35.00
Painters, third class.....	30.00
Stewards for commander in chief or commandant.....	60.00
Cooks for commander in chief or commandant.....	50.00
Cabin and wardroom stewards.....	50.00
Cabin and wardroom cooks.....	45.00
Steerage and warrant officers' stewards.....	35.00
Steerage and warrant officers' cooks.....	30.00
Coppersmiths.....	55.00
Boilermakers.....	65.00

The Bureau is also taking steps toward the establishment of a permanent sub-recruiting station at Baltimore, Md., to be under the general charge of the recruiting station at the Navy yard, Washington, D.C. Applications for enlistment should apply by letter to the recruiting officer at the Navy yard, Washington, D.C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

According to advices received at the Navy Department, the torpedo boat Chauncey made 28.6 knots on the Barren Island course in her official trial Aug. 12. The speed required by her contract is 27 knots. The estimated speed of the vessel before the official trial was 29 knots. Her engines are twin screw vertical inverted triple expansion of the Thornycroft type. The maximum speed obtained was 29.51 knots.

A sentence of three months' imprisonment given Landsman Bert S. Garnett, of the U.S.S. Franklin, has been disapproved by Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling. The charge against Garnett, who deserted and returned to the ship three months later, was that he "did return to said vessel Franklin, having been absent without permission from the proper authorities."

A board of Navy officers to witness and report upon the tests of wireless telegraph systems brought from Europe by Lieut. John M. Hudgins for experimental purposes between Washington and Annapolis has been appointed as follows: Capt. Harry Knox, Comdr. G. L. Dyer, Lieut. Comdr. William S. Hogg and Lieuts. Albert M. Beecher and John M. Hudgins.

Press despatch from San Francisco say that agents of the Colombian Government have been busy for some weeks seeking officers and men on the coast for its contemplated warships, and both in Seattle and San Francisco overtures have been made to seafaring men to enlist in the Colombian navy. An American ex-naval officer of this city has been asked to accept the position of executive and navigating officer of the Cutch, now being fitted out at Seattle, and it has been planned to recruit a number of San Franciscans for the crew.

Incident to the consolidation of the leading ship building firms, into the organization known as the United States Ship Building Company. Mr. Lewis Nixon, who has so ably filled the office of President of the Crescent Ship Building Company of Elizabethport, N.J., resigned on Aug. 13, and Mason F. Chace, of Elizabeth, was elected in his place. Douglas G. Moore was elected vice president and H. N. Werts secretary and treasurer.

Orders have been issued for the placing of the U.S.S. Boston in commission at Mare Island, Cal. Commander C. P. Perkins will command, Lieut. Comdr. C. Laird will be her executive officer and Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Burd will have charge of her engines. The detail of her other officers will be found under our Navy orders in this issue.

The following officers of the Navy have been detailed as the board to investigate the reported explosions on the submarine boat Holland, July 30: Comdr. Charles J. Badger, president; Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards, Lieut. Harry George, Asst. Naval Constr. Stuart F. Smith, Lieut. Edward F. Leiper, member and recorder. The board is ordered to meet at League Island, Aug. 18.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for week ending Aug. 16, 1902, was as follows: Monday, Conference on Main Problem, International Law, Professor G. G. Wilson; Tuesday, committees first and third, Battle Problems, committees second and fourth, Strategic Situation, International Law, Professor G. G. Wilson; Wednesday, committees first and second, Main Problem, committees second and fourth, Battle Problem, International Law, Professor G. G. Wilson; Thursday, Conference on Gunnery Tactics and Signals, International Law, Professor G. G. Wilson; Friday, Conference on Tactics, "St. Eustatius in the American Revolution," Professor J. F. Jameson; Saturday, Strategic Situation.

The old ship Constitution, "Old Ironsides," which gained such fame for the Navy in the days which tried

men's souls, is to be duplicated under plans prepared by Chief Naval Constructor Bowles, if Congress is willing, in order to supply a training service with satisfactory vessels for the instruction of newly enlisted landsmen in the duties of seamen.

The U.S.S. Abarenda, Comdr. W. W. Kimball, is ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

At Fort Rodman torpedo boats have been making soundings and a large quantity of ammunition has arrived, to say nothing of rapid-fire guns. Two 6-pounders are to be a permanent armament of the fort.

At the celebration at Halifax, N.S., Aug. 9, in honor of the coronation of King Edward, the guns of the U.S.S. Indiana, Captain Colahan, commingled with those of the citadel and the British fleet in a royal salute. Captain Colahan had a post of honor at the saluting flag during the land review, with him being Vice Admiral Douglas, commanding the British squadron. In the afternoon the Captain and his officers attended a brilliant garden party, given by Admiral and Lady Douglas, and also visited the coronation regatta at the Northwest arm. In the evening the British ships and the Indiana were illuminated with electric lights, and the effects produced on the Indiana were warmly praised. Governor Jones gave an official reception at the Government House in the evening, which was attended by the officers of the Indiana and others.

The steamer Mariposa, which was fitted with an oil fuel burning plant, has arrived from Tahiti at San Francisco, Cal., after a very successful run.

A step in the direction of increasing the efficiency of the Navy under the administration of Secretary Moody has been recommended by Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. This is to the effect that the bureau be permitted to include in the estimates for the new fiscal year the cost of three brigs for service at the apprentice stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Rear Admiral Taylor, of the Bureau of Navigation, is mentioned as being in hearty accord with the idea, and it is understood that the Secretary has given the matter his official approval. The brigs, it is intended, shall be without steam, and are to be employed solely for the sailor instruction of the apprentices. Experienced naval officers have always contended that there is no better way of teaching a man to be a sailor than to be a sailor and directing him to exercise among the spars and sails of a real sailing ship.

The present month of August bids fair to be the most fruitful for the Navy of any during the year. Five, and perhaps six, warships will be put through their official paces as to speed and endurance during the present month. All of these vessels will be turned over to the Government as soon after their trials as their condition will permit. These vessels are as follows: battleship Maine, monitor Arkansas, torpedo boat destroyers Barry, Chauncy and Worden, and possibly the torpedo boat Blakely.

The Navy Department has under consideration the advisability of establishing a permanent naval base at Culebra Island, W.I. This island lies to the eastward of Porto Rico and between that island and the island of St. Thomas. The island has a harbor with good holding ground, and the Bureau of Equipment is preparing to equip the harbor with mooring buoys and coal for use of the fleet next winter during the maneuvers in that vicinity.

The steam collier Alexander has sailed from Hampton Roads for Pichilingue, Lower California, with a cargo of coal for delivery at the last named point for use of our naval ships on that part of the coast.

It is understood that it is the intention of Admiral Dewey to make the headquarters of the fleet under his command, during the winter maneuvers in the Gulf, at Pensacola Bay, the portion lying just inside of Santa Rosa Island having been designated as the probable location for anchorages and drills. The only point upon which the Admiral desires further information is in regard to the depth of water over Santa Rosa bar at low water. Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., is now engaged in gathering all of the information required before a definite selection can be made. It is likely, however, that this fine sheet of water will be found amply safe for the rendezvous contemplated.

Foreign advices indicate that Germany is determined to strive for the lead in building huge vessels both for her navy and merchant marine. The new North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm Der Zweite, launched at Stettin, Aug. 12, is said to be the biggest vessel in the world. She is 707 feet long, has engines of 38,000 horsepower, and is designed to have a speed of 25 knots an hour, enabling her to cross the Atlantic in five days. The projected battleships for the German navy, it is reported from Berlin, will have the heaviest armament in the world. They will be fitted out with four 28 centimeter and fourteen 17 centimeter quick-firers, as well as thirty-two smaller guns, making a total of fifty guns. The battleships will cost 7,500,000 marks each.

The submarine torpedo boat Grampus, which was successfully launched from the yards of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, was the first vessel of her class built on the Pacific coast. She was constructed from designs of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company for the United States Government. Mrs. Marley F. Hay pronounced the words that formally named the new boat, but the bottle of champagne failed to hit the mark on the vessel's bow and was broken upon the staging alongside her. When the vessel struck the water an electrical contrivance flashed a set of bright red lights on the conning tower.

The U.S.S. tugs Nezincot and Sioux are being fitted out and equipped at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., with rations for duty in connection with the official trial of the U.S.S. battleship Maine. Lieut. L. McNamee, U.S.N., will be in charge of the Nezincot and Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., of the Sioux, will be in command of the Sioux. The tugs will leave for Boston on Aug. 21, and from there will go over the course marked out for the Maine, taking soundings, tide currents, etc., and may be used as stake boats on the day of the trial. The tugs will be absent about ten days.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company are working day and night to complete one of their boats, in the hope that they may have an opportunity to test it during the joint maneuvers.

NAVY RATINGS.

An executive order to be issued from Washington will prescribe the following ratings and rates of pay per month: Painters, first class, \$40.00; painters, second class, \$35.00; painters, third class, \$30.00; stewards for Commander-in-Chief or commandant, \$60.00; cooks for Commander-in-Chief or commandant, \$50.00; cabin and wardroom stewards, \$50.00; cabin and wardroom cooks, \$45.00; stevedores and warrant officers' stewards, \$35.00; Stevedores and warrant officers' cooks, \$30.00; copper-smiths, \$35.00; boiler-makers, \$35.00.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of Squadron, Newport, R.I., unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Off Woods Hole, Mass. Address Newport.
BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). Arrived Menemsha Bight. Address Newport.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. Off Woods Hole, Mass. Address Newport.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland, at Newport News, Va., (not yet commissioned).
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Off Woods Hole, Mass. Address Newport.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Cape Haytien, Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MARIETTA, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Left La Guayra, Ven., for Orinoco River, July 22. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At East Lamoine, Me.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arriving Menemsha Bight, Mass. Address Newport.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. At New Brompton, Eng.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig, at Kronstadt.
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Kronstadt.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Miles. At Corfu, Ionian Isles.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Havre, France. Aug. 14, ordered to the Norfolk Yard from European Station.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Comdr.-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city. Postage five cents.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Bahia, Brazil.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Kronstadt.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Tacoma, Wash., for docking. Address Puget Sound.
BOSTON, commissioned 11th instant, Comdr. C. P. Perkins, commanding.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. Wm. T. Burwell. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, en route to Bremerton, Mass. Upon arrival to be placed out of commission.
WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander.
Rear Admiral P. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Morris R. Mackenzie. At Yokohama.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Chas. H. Stockton. At Nagasaki.
RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P. I.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Singapore.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill. At Sydney.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. At Cavite, P. I.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cavite, P. I.
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Singapore.
GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Nagasaki. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS, Lieut. Webster A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Cavite, P. I.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Hong Kong, China.
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller, at Tongku, China.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN (supply ship), at Polok, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki. Address of vessel should be always care Post-Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P. I.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.
SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Woonung.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Chemulpo, Corea. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. J. S. Laven, at Cavite, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Nagasaki.
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Cavite, P. I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Jolo. Out of commission Aug. 9.
BASCO, Ensign James H. Comfort. At Cavite. Out of commission Aug. 7.
CALAMIANES, Lieut. Percy N. Olmstead. At Zamboanga. Out of commission Aug. 7.
EL CANO, Lieut. Frank M. Russell. At Cavite, P. I.
MARIVELES, Midshipman Jno. F. Green. At Cavite. Out of commission Aug. 8.
PANAY, Lieut. F. P. Baldwin. At Cavite, P. I. Out of commission Aug. 7.
PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Cavite, P. I. Out of commission Aug. 7.
QUITRO, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P. I.
SAMAR, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Midshipman Charles S. Freeman. At Cavite, P. I.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.
ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Address New London.
EAGLE, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address care of Navy Yard.
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Lieut. H. A. Caldwell. At League Island Pa. Address there.
IKOQUOIS, Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address mail station D, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Menemsha Bight.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. League Island.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin E. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Panama, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SYLVIA loaned to Naval Militia of Maryland, and has gone to Norfolk for repairs.
SOLOACE, Comdr. Frederick Singer. At Hongkong, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At New York Navy Yard.
SYLPH, Lieut. Wm. H. Buck. At Oyster Bay, N. Y.
TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WINSLOW, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Newport, R.I.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TORPEDO BOAT DE LONG was delivered by her builders to commandant navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. James D. Adams. Arrived at Santa Cruz, Aug. 13. Leave Aug. 15 and arrive San Francisco Aug. 15. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. At Lisbon, Portugal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. At Barcelona. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. O. Osterhaus. To cruise with cadets. Itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Sailed for Annapolis, and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22, and Annapolis Aug. 28. Address following itinerary.
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Holmer. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Sailed for Halifax, and arrive Halifax, Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Provincetown Sept. 8; leave Sept. 15 and arrive Yorktown Sept. 25; leave Oct. 15 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., same day. For address, follow itinerary.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. At New London, Address there.
INDIANA, Comdr. Chas. E. Colahan. Cruising with Naval Cadets. Leave Halifax Aug. 14; arrive Newport News Aug. 17; leave Newport News Aug. 20; arrive Annapolis Aug. 22. Address, follow itinerary.
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y. Address there.
MOHICAN, Capt. Albert R. Couden. Itinerary follows: Arrive "Bremerton, Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive "Victoria, Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive "Port Angeles, Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive "San Francisco, Sept. 10. "Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is itinerary of summer cruise: Sailed for Madeira; arrive Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 20. Postage five cents. After Aug. 20, address Yorktown, Va.
NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport, R.I. (training station).
PENACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Jamestown, R.I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Puerto Cabello. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. The itinerary of summer cruise follows: Leave Gibraltar, Aug. 10; Tangiers, Aug. 10, leave Tangiers, Aug. 16; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Funchal, Aug. 30; Maribhead, Oct. 9. Letter postage to European countries, 5 cents per half care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq, London, Eng. Letter postage to European countries, 5 cents per half ounce.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Arrive Havre, Aug. 2, sail from Havre for Lisbon, Aug. 11, arrive Lisbon, Aug. 15, sail from Lisbon for Madeira, Aug. 23; arrive Madeira, Aug. 23; sail from Madeira, Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail addressed to this ship care of U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until Aug. 20; postage five cents. After August 20th, address Glen Cove, New York.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave Aug. 11, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Isles, Sept. 15; leave Sept. 18, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. W. Dickens. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
SANTEE, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pieman. At Navy Yard, Boston.
TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.
In charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Newport, R.I.
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Newport, R.I.
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davison. At New London, Ct.

BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. At New London, Conn.
SHUBRICK, Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Newport, R.I.
STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. At Newport.
THORNTON, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Newport.

IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.
CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, BAILEY,
PORTER, SOMERS, TALBOT, DALE, At Navy Yard,
Norfolk, Va. Address there. RODGERS, GWIN, at
Washington, D.C.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX, at Cavite, P.I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALEXANDER, Sailed from San Juan Aug. 12 for Bahia. Address, La Paz, Mex., care of U.S. Consul.
BRUTUS, Left Montevideo, July 28, for Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.
CAESAR, At Norfolk Va. Address there.
HARBOR, Sailed for Frenchman's Bay. Address East Lamoine, Me.
LEBANON, At Philadelphia, Pa.
LEONIDAS, At San Juan.
NERO, At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STERLING, At Navy Yard, New London. Address Norfolk.
SOUTHERY, At Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Boatwain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALERT—At Mobile, Ala., 1st Asst. Eng. J. E. Derry.
ALGONQUIN—At Wilmington, N.C., Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.
BEAR—On Arctic cruise, Capt. Francis Tuttle.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass., 1st Lieut. CHASE—Prentice ship, Capt. D. A. Hall.
COLEMAN—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. Albert Buhner.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Cushing.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John F. Wild.
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. W. D. Roath.
HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Asst. Eng. L. T. Jones, senior officer.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. McCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.
MCCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. W. J. Herrington.
MANNING—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. C. H. McLellan.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. W. Howison.
PENROSE—At Pensacola, Fla., 1st Asst. Eng. H. N. Wood, senior officer.
PERKY—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. W. A. Failing.
REVENUE LAUNCH—At Elizabeth, N.J., 1st Lieut. Orin D. Myrick.
RUSH—At Sitka, Alaska, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenger.
SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. Henry E. Rodgers.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. F. J. Haake, commanding temporarily.
THETIS—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. M. A. Healy.
TYBEE—At Savannah, Ga., Chief Eng. H. O. Slayton.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Lieut. WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. George H. Gooding.
WINONA—At Mobile, Ala., 1st Asst. Eng. J. E. Derry.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

G. O. 100, JULY 25, NAVY DEPARTMENT

The following executive order, revoking General Order No. 67, is published for the information of the naval service:

White House, May 9, 1902.

The executive order of Nov. 9, 1901, reserving for naval purposes and placing under the government and control of the Navy Department all tracts and parcels of land belonging to the United States situated in the provinces of Zamboanga and Bataan in the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, to the southward and westward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Rio Pamatuan, near Capones Islands, and following the mid-channel course of the Pamatuan to the headwaters of the easternmost branch of said river; from thence east (true) to meet a line running north (true) from Santa Rita Peak; from this intersection to Santa Rita Peak itself; thence to a Santa Rosa Peak, and thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to the sea at the town of Bagac and including said town, as well as all adjacent islands, bays, harbors, estuaries, and streams within its limits, is hereby revoked.

T. ROOSEVELT.

H. C. TAYLOR, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 8.—Comdr. C. E. Fox, detached Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., on Aug. 20; to command Adams when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Dougherty, duty on board Columbia with Electric School.
Pay Insp. H. G. Colby (retired), to charge Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Paym. H. R. Sullivan, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty as general storekeeper, Sept. 1.
Paym. C. S. Williams, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1902; settle accounts and wait orders.
Passed Asst. Paym. W. T. Gray, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., to home and wait orders.
Passed Asst. Paym. H. R. Insley, detached from duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.; continue other duties.
AUG. 9.—Capt. W. H. Emory, detached from navy yard, New York, on the 15th instant, and attendance upon course at Naval War College, etc.; to command Indiana.
Lieut. K. G. Castleman, detached Chicago; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. L. M. Overstreet, detached Alert; to home and granted one month's leave.
Lieut. O. G. Murfin, detached Alert; to home and granted one month's leave.
Passed Asst. Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, detached Sylph, to Kearsarge.
Paym. Clk. F. H. Ramsay, appointed Aug. 9, 1902, pay clerk on board Wabash.
AUG. 10.—Sunday.
AUG. 11.—Comdr. W. W. Kimball, Lieut. J. L. Jayne, Lieut. W. S. Smith and Lieut. T. A. Kearney, detached Abarenda; to home and wait orders.
Ensign E. W. McIntyre, detached Hist. to Indiana.
Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, detached U.S.R.S. Columbia, navy yard, New York, etc.; report to superintendent, Naval Academy, on the 22d inst., for duty on board Indiana.
Ensign L. C. Richardson, Midshipman E. A. Long, Asst. Surg. R. O. Marcour and Chief Bttn. H. Hudson, detached Abarenda; to home and wait orders.
Bttn. J. F. Brooks, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Hartford.

ASST. U. S. L. Weiss, detached Hartford; to home and wait orders.
ASST. U. S. E. Olsen, War. Mach. A. Skinner and War. Mach. G. Auberlin, detached Abarenda; to home and wait orders.

AUG. 12.—Comdr. C. P. Perkins, detached Philadelphia, to command Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Laird, detached Philadelphia, to Boston, as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Burd, detached Philadelphia; to Boston, in charge of engineering department.

Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Hughes, detached Philadelphia; to Boston, as navigator.

Lieut. A. H. Scates, Lieut. A. G. Kavanagh, Lieut. R. E. Coonts, Ensign T. L. Stitt, Ensign U. S. Stacy, Ensign J. I. Church, Ensign E. P. Svarz, Ensign J. R. Deireen, Ensign R. Morris, Ensign C. W. Forman, Midshipman C. F. Hunt, Midshipman E. H. Dodd, Passed Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan and Asst. Paym. J. Brooks, detached Philadelphia, to Boston.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. Brown, jr., detached Mohican, Sept. 1, 1902, settle accounts; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. D. W. Nesbit and Asst. Paym. J. S. Higgins, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty on board Independence, thence to Atlantic Station via Gaic, Sept. 3, 1902.

Asst. Paym. I. T. Hagner, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty on board Independence, thence to Adams, when commissioned.

Asst. Paym. A. M. Pippin, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty on board Independence, thence to Mohican, Sept. 1, 1902.

Asst. Paym. F. P. Sackett, detached Abarenda, settle accounts; home and wait orders.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. W. Powell, to Maine for duty in connection with trial.

War. Mach. J. F. Green, detached Oregon; home and wait orders.

Bttn. C. J. Christianson, War. Mach. A. D. Catherwood, War. Mach. R. J. Vickery, War. Mach. J. A. Hickey and War. Mach. W. J. Powell, Act. Carp. J. F. McCole and Act. Gun. G. G. Neumann, detached Philadelphia, to Boston.

Carp. O. Barth, detached from duty at works of Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N.Y.; to navy yard, New York, for duty in construction and repair department.

Carp. B. D. Fender, detached naval station, Honolulu, H.I.; to office of superintending constructor at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Pay Clerk Eugene W. Merredith, appointed Aug. 11, 1902, for duty on board Monterey.

CABLE FROM REAR ADMIRAL F. RODGERS, CAVITE, P.I., AUG. 12, 1902.

Ensign C. E. Courtney, New York to Buffalo.
Midshipman A. B. Kenting, Quilros to New York.
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribner, Monadnock to Buffalo.

Act. War. Mach. W. J. Sedgwick, Yorktown to Monterey.
Carp. J. M. Simms, Cavite to Solace.

Bttn. F. R. Hazard, Iris to Solace.
Major R. Dickens, M.C., detached from treatment, Yokohama Hospital; to duty with Marine Brigade, Cavite.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Marine Brigade, Cavite.

Paym. Clk. G. A. White, detached treatment Yokohama Hospital, to Manila.
1st Lieut. J. M. Huey, M.C., and 1st Lieut. J. N. Wright, M.C., detached Marine Brigade; to Solace.

Capt. C. G. Andersen, M.C., detached Marine Brigade; to Kentucky.

Asst. Surg. H. E. Odel, detached Olongapo; to Solace.
Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson, detached Marine Brigade; to Olongapo.

Act. War. Mach. C. J. Collins, Solace, to Monocacy.
War. Mach. O. Berentson, Monocacy, to Kentucky.

Act. War. Mach. L. Grossenbacher, Solace, to Monterey.
Act. War. Mach. W. E. Stiles, Solace, to Monadnock.

War. Mach. D. F. Hobbs, Monterey, to Solace.
Lieut. H. A. Blapham, Buffalo, to New Orleans.

Midshipman L. Brooks, Jr., Buffalo, to Vicksburg.
Midshipman O. F. Cooper and Midshipman G. J. Rowcliff, Buffalo, to Wilmington.

Midshipman C. W. Early and Midshipman J. P. Lannon, Buffalo, to Kentucky.

Midshipman W. W. Smith, Buffalo, to Helena.
Ensign W. R. Sayles, Jr., New Orleans, to Buffalo.

Ensign F. L. Sheffield, Vicksburg, to Buffalo.
Ensign R. W. Vincent, Wilmington, to Buffalo.

Lieut. R. K. Crank and Chief Sallmaker M. W. Watkins, Solace, to Buffalo.

Paym. Clk. Chas. A. O'Neill, resigns appointment with gunboats at Cavite.

AUG. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, detached War College, Aug. 18; to Naval Academy, Aug. 20.

Paym. G. G. Seils, detached Lancaster, Sept. 1; to Hartford, same day.
Paym. C. S. Williams, to Brooklyn, Oct. 1.
Paym. T. S. Jewett, to New York Yard, as assistant to general storekeeper.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. W. Hart, detached Brooklyn, Oct. 1; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.
Asst. Paym. W. T. Camp, detached Hartford, Sept. 1; to Lancaster, same day.

Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, detached Washington Yard, Sept. 1; examination by retiring board; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. D. Mullan, detached Pensacola, to Boston.

War. Mach. W. J. Powell, detached Boston; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

War. Mach. J. Wilson, detached Independence, to Oregon.

AUG. 14.—A. Surg. R. B. Williams, detached Kearsarge, to hospital, Newport, R.I., for treatment.

Paym. Clk. W. Vanbrunt, appointed paymaster's clerk on nomination of Pay Dir. H. T. B. Harris, for duty at League Island Yard.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 7.—1st Lieut. Logan Feland, to proceed from Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Washington, D.C., to consult quartermaster, U.S.M.C., in regard to contracts for grading, electric light connections, and other work at Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

AUG. 8.—Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, to proceed to Washington, D.C., to arrive on the morning of Aug. 8, and report to commandant of the Marine Corps for the purpose of firing on the range at Ordway, Md., in competition for a place on the Marine Corps Rifle Team.

Major H. K. White, to report to the commandant of the Marine Corps for temporary duty at headquarters.

AUG. 9.—1st Lieut. J. S. Muir, granted two months' leave from date.

1st Lieut. J. M. Wise, detached Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y., to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

AUG. 11.—3d Lieut. C. T. Westcott, detached Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y., on Aug. 18, to take charge of a detachment of forty enlisted men, proceed with detachment to Culebra, Porto Rico, leaving New York on the 16th instant, and report to the commanding officer, Capm Roosevelt there, for duty.

AUG. 12.—Major C. H. Lauchelmer, asst. adjutant and inspector, and inspector of target practice, to proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., to make arrangements for installing Marine Corps Rifle Team in quarters. Upon completion of this duty, return to present station.

1st Lieut. A. E. Williams, detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to report to Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., No. 109 West street, New York, N.Y., on Aug. 11, for temporary duty in charge of the New York recruiting district.

Capt. Henry Leonard, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. A. S. Williams, detached from recruiting district with headquarters at 109 West street, New York, N.Y., to home and, upon arrival, granted three weeks' leave.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 7.—Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle, 30 days' leave of absence.

AUG. 8.—Commissioned as second assistant engineer, C. M. McMillan.

AUG. 9.—Capt. John Dematt, 30 days' leave of absence.

AUG. 11.—3d Lieut. W. E. Atlee, detached from Windom; to special duty.
Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, sick leave extended twenty days.

AUG. 12.—1st Lieut. G. N. Daniels, extension of sick leave to Sept. 1.
Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, 10 days' leave.

AUG. 13.—Chief Engr. J. H. Thalkor, ordered to Philadelphia.
Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton, ordered home; three months' sick leave.

ANNUAL SEA GIRT RIFLE MEETING.

We have received an official program of the annual shooting tournament of the National Rifle Association of America, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Association, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from Aug. 29 to Sept. 6.

The matches will be shot on the following dates:
Friday, Aug. 29—Opening of meeting: 200 yard stage, Columbia Trophy Match, N.J.S.R.A.; 200 yard stage, N.J.N.G. Match, N.J.S.R.A.; 500 yard stage, Columbia Trophy Match; 500 yard stage, N.J.N.G. Match.

Saturday, Aug. 30—Inspector's Match, Pool Targets at 1,000 yards; Wimbledon Cup Match; Interstate Schuetzen Team Match.

Monday, Sept. 1 (Labor Day)—Carbine Team Match; Revolver Team Match; Inter-Club Match.

Tuesday, Sept. 2—200 and 300 yard stage, West Point-Annapolis Match; 200 yard stage, Hilton Trophy Match; 500 yard stage, West Point-Annapolis Match; 500 and 600 yard stages, Hilton Trophy Match.

Wednesday, Sept. 3—200 yard stage, Company Team Match; 500 yard stage, West Point-Annapolis Match; 200 yard stage, Company Team Match; 500 yard stage, Regimental Team Match.

Thursday, Sept. 4—200 yard stage, Inter-State Match; 200 yard Tyro Company Team; 500 yard stage, Inter-State Match; 500 yard Tyro Company Team.

Friday, Sept. 5—Skirmish Team Match; Leech Cup Match, No. 6, N.R.A.

Saturday, Sept. 6—200 and 300 yard stage, President's Match; 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yard stage, President's Match.

All civilians, as well as members of the organized militia, regular Army and Navy, are eligible to compete in all the individual matches open to everybody, provided they shoot with the arm called for in the conditions of the match.

The State of New Jersey will supply tents, cots, blankets and camp stools to contestants. Blank requisitions for same should be secured from the post quartermaster, and filled out on arrival, without delay. The camp restaurant will serve good meals at reasonable rates.

Teams desirous of practicing on the Sea Girt range the week prior to the matches, i. e., Aug. 25 to 28, inclusive, can no doubt obtain permission from the State of New Jersey to do so by addressing the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, at Sea Girt, N.J.

Ammunition of all kinds and makes for sale on the grounds.

Rules and regulations governing the competition may be secured by addressing Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary National Rifle Association, Sea Girt, N.J.

As already noted in these columns, the meeting this year will be the largest ever held in this country. Both the Army and Marine Corps will be represented, and an unusual number of riflemen from different organizations and States will compete.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Lawton at San Francisco, Aug. 12, from Manila, P.I., with the following military passengers: 3d Squadron, 3d Cav., 16 enlisted men and the following officers of that regiment: Major Kingsbury, Captain Thayer, Lieutenants Bell, Sirmey, Wallace, Cullon, Wood, Sterling, Hemphill, and Veterinarian Schwarzkopf; Companies B, G, H and I, 16th Inf., with 302 enlisted men and the following officers of that regiment: Captains Thurston, Dunning, Johnston; Lieutenants Owenshine, McKain, Hays, Deane, Hilgard, Smith, Harvey, Shea, Castle and Molony. Other passengers included: Wilson and Porter and Lieutenant Rhoads, Medical Dept.; Lieutenant Nolan, 1st Cav.; 24 discharged soldiers and 65 Hospital Corps men.

The War Department is advised by cable from General Chaffee that on Aug. 12 at midnight ten or twelve Moros attacked outpost of Co. G, 27th Inf., at Camp Vicars, killing Henry C. Carey and James Foley and wounding two other enlisted men.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Meade from Manila, P.I., Aug. 8 for San Francisco, with headquarters, 10 companies and 902 enlisted men, 15th U.S. Infantry.

Cape Haitien Aug. 12.
Have decided blockade spasmodic, therefore ineffective. Notified consuls. Will protect innocent neutral commerce. McCREA.

Cape Haitien, Aug. 12.
Consider blockade abandoned. American schooner entered, reporting blockader absent. McCREA.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the Army transport Sherman at Manila, P.I., Aug. 7, from San Francisco, Cal.

The War Department is advised of the death, by cholera, of Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., retired, Aug. 7, at Natividad, P.I.

Tutuila, Pago Pago, Samoa, July 17, 1902.

I regret having to announce the death of Tutuila on June 15, at Leone, on the western end of the islands. Tutuila was one of the highest chiefs in the islands, and, since the United States assumed the sovereignty of these islands, he has held the position of district governor of the western district of Tutuila. I had sent the surgeon down to see him, and later on, when informed that Tutuila was worse, I went there in the morning, and sent the surgeon to again attend him, and everything possible was done for him. Yesterday, the 16th, he was buried at Leone, and I went there in the morning, and with a number of officers and men, attended the funeral. I had also had a detail of Native Guard fire three volleys over his grave, and half-masted the colors on the Wheeling and at the station during the time of the funeral. This is not required by the Regulations, but I deemed it advisable to show all possible respect to the memory of one of the natives' highest men, and one who has, in his official position, been loyal and faithful. Personally, I was very fond of him, and although a Samoan and uneducated, he was a lovable man. His successor will be appointed by me in a short time, and I shall endeavor to appoint a man who is recognized by the Samoans as the one, by their customs, entitled to the position.

U. SEERIE, captain, U.S.N.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1902.

The delightfully cool weather continues. Drills occupy the morning hours and camp recreations the afternoon, until dress parade. Infantry, cavalry, artillery drills, practical military engineering, surveying, etc., rifle practice with small arms, practice with gatling gun; with these the hours between 7 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. are well filled. Golf, horseback exercise, tennis, polo, are among the recreations of the afternoon. Dress parade each afternoon at 5.30 P.M., except Saturday, followed by guard mounting, takes up the time until supper. Hops and concerts afterward, the former on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the latter on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Gen. William F. Spurgin, recently retired, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Spurgin, arrived at the post on Tuesday, and are guests at the hotel. Horace Spurgin is a member of the new 4th class, having been among the successful July candidates. Previous to his admission to the Academy, Mr. Spurgin had been for two years a student at Princeton.

Colonel Mills, accompanied by Mrs. Mills, is enjoying a short leave. Colonel Treat is acting superintendent.

Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman are at Narragansett Pier. Capt. J. B. Christian and family have returned to the post. Profs. G. J. Fieberger and W. R. Gordon and their families are at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur visited the post on Sunday. Joubert Rietz, of Pretoria, was registered at the hotel last week.

Among visitors present at recent hops have been: Lieut. R. D. Valliant, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Valliant; Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf.; the Misses Taylor, Hamilton, Gageby, Van Natta, Brock, Johnson, Wyeth, Wright, Exton, Walker, Drake, Stephens, and the Misses Russell.

Cadet Seagrave, of the 3d class, was best man at the wedding of Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux, of the Sea Coast Battery, and Miss Frances Sophie Matthiesen, which took place at Christ Church, Cornwall, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 4, the Rev. Dr. William Williamson Page, rector of the church, officiating.

The friends of Mrs. Charles B. Hall, at West Point, learned with deep regret of her death at Portland, Me., last week. The utmost sympathy is felt for Colonel Hall, who is now on duty in the Philippines, and for the Misses Hall (who were with their mother) in this great sorrow.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 10, 1902.

The regular Infantry rifle competition which closed Tuesday was the first held for several years and it was a very successful one. Four men were selected for the team to compete at Fort Sheridan in September: Sergt. Archie Deuberry, 22d Inf., who won the gold medal; Sergt. H. A. Oelckers, 6th Inf.; Corp. Esau Foster, 22d Inf., and Sergt. P. H. Wey, 1st Battalion of Engineers. Gen. John C. Bates witnessed Tuesday's shooting and made a speech thanking the officers and men for the interest taken.

Major C. G. Starr, 25th Inf., who had charge of the rifle competition, left Aug. 8 for Fort Reno, Oklahoma. Capt. W. H. Wassell and Lieuts. J. R. R. Hannay, Adolphe H. Huguet, Parker Hitt and William A. Haycraft, 22d Inf., left Aug. 5 for Fort Sheridan. Lieut. James Kemper, 6th Inf., will leave soon for Fort Thomas.

The Engineers have fixed a turning pole at their camp. Some of the men are excellent turners.

The post printing office has been moved into the headquarters building. A majority of the orders gotten out are now being printed instead of type-written.

The 6th Infantry's target practice began Aug. 7 on the rifle range. As the whole regiment is to shoot it will probably continue the full two months allowed for the practice.

One of the largest crowds of excursionists which has visited the post in some time, about 500, was there Aug. 6.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton is expected to revisit the post at an early day, possibly during the current month.

His daughter, Mrs. Dent, wife of Major J. C. Dent, 24th Inf., will arrive next week from Chicago, accompanied by her two daughters.

During the last few days six new candidates for commissions have reported from the Philippines.

Major and Mrs. C. H. Murray entertained Saturday evening with a ping pong party.

Capt. George W. Van Deusen will leave Aug. 11 for Eureka Lake, to visit his family who are spending the summer there.

Capt. Herman A. Sievert, who has returned after a three months' leave of absence, will leave shortly to join his regiment, the 9th Cavalry, in the Philippines.

Lieut. E. O. Perkins, 4th Cav., visited in Kansas City last week.

Bids for the moving about 100 yards of three brick cottages now situated on the West End, have been opened by Major D. E. McCarthy.

The severe storm of Saturday night, Aug. 11, caused the destruction by lightning of an immense amount of hay, and it was with extreme difficulty that adjacent property was saved.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 11, 1902.

According to authentic information received here, the mobilization of troops at Fort Riley, in the latter part of September, is an assured fact, although not on as extensive a scale as is contemplated in the future. Three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, with the two field batteries of field artillery from Fort Leavenworth, in conjunction with the force now at the post, will constitute the Regular troops, to take part in the maneuvers. Two regiments of Kansas militia, each 700 strong, and a light battery from the same State, will also participate, according to advices received from the Adjutant General of the Sun Flower State, and it seems very probable that at least a battalion of each regiment of the Nebraska National Guard will be present; altogether, some 9,000 troops. As the Pawnee Flats, east of the post, was the only ground surveyed by the Engineer Corps last spring, it is presumed that they will be used for the combined encampment.

Football has already begun to engage the attention of the gridiron enthusiasts, and daily practice in signaling, punting and falling on the ball is indulged in during the cool of the evening. A great deal of good material is coming out for practice. Lieuts. F. W. Clark and B. F.

Brown, of the Artillery, have signified their intention to turn out with the squad for active work. It will be remembered that the former played a star game at half-back while at the Point. About \$150 has already been subscribed for the support of the eleven, and the fall schedule is partially completed.

Fort Riley's nine opens the baseball tournament at Chapman, Aug. 11, with the Enterprise team. The winning team receives \$150 cash and 60 per cent. of the gate receipts. On Sunday next it plays at Abilene. Last Sunday's game with St. George, on the home diamond, was easy for the post team, which won out, 17-4.

Major Harry R. Anderson, Field Art., who has been confined to his quarters by a severe illness, due to a stomach disorder, has fully recovered, and is once more ready for duty. He has been granted a ten days' leave. His address will be Parsons, Kas.

A balloon ascension and parachute leap by Prof. W. R. Peallit, of the 20th Bat., at this post, was on the bill, in conjunction with the band concert at the electric railway park, on the reservation, for this afternoon, but owing to the balloon catching fire while in the process of inflation, the event was not pulled off.

Mrs. Cabell, wife of Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 6th Cav., and children, left for their home in Dallas, Texas, last week. They have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank I. Otis, Cavalry post.

The 7th Field Battery, Capt. William Lassiter commanding, which left this post on Wednesday to march overland to Beatrice, Neb., where the Nebraska G.A.R. is holding its annual encampment, will arrive at that place to-morrow, and go in camp for one week, giving exhibition drills daily. It will start on the return march not later than Aug. 20. Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., with the battery, has been appointed recruiting officer during the march, in case any desirable men make application for enlistment.

Major Paul Shillock and his mother are in Kansas City for a week.

Owing to the disbanding of the city band in Junction City, arrangements have been made by the merchants and others interested to have the two bands from the post give concerts on Friday nights in the city park, the bands to alternate weekly.

Mrs. Cress, wife of Capt. G. O. Cress, quartermaster, 4th Cav., has rejoined her husband, from an Eastern visit.

Miss Rodney, sister of Col. George B. Rodney, commanding the Artillery sub-post, is visiting the Colonel and Mrs. Rodney, arriving here from Colorado Springs. From here she will go to the Yellowstone Park.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1902.

Major James S. Rogers, 20th Infantry, is inspecting the 2d Brigade, Ohio N.G., at their summer encampment, Camp William McKinley, Newark, Ohio.

Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Infantry, and Dr. Edie have returned from Cuba, where they had taken recruits. Mrs. Krug and her little daughter, Katherine, returned from Baltimore, Mrs. Krug's home.

Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, with her daughter, Mary J. Eldridge, left for Ocean City, Md., where she will visit her sister, Thursday evening.

A hop was given by the officers of the post Thursday evening. After the hop Lieutenants Bankhead, Shipp and Goodwin gave a supper. Lieutenant Pettie also gave a supper the same evening. Lieut. C. W. Exton, 20th Inf., of Fort Sheridan, Ill., paid a short visit to the post recently.

Lieut. Albert C. Osborn, recently promoted first lieutenant, from the 20th Infantry to the 26th Infantry, will join his regiment in the Philippines. He has been stationed at Columbus Barracks more than a year.

Capt. Geo. H. Estes, Jr., and Lieut. A. C. Goodwyn will take 80 recruits to Fort Crook, Neb. Lieut. G. Maury Crallé, 20th Inf., will take 32 recruits to Fort Reno, Okla. Ter. Lieut. G. M. Grimes will take his place as adjutant.

Col. William Rogers and Dr. Edie were the guests of Governor Nash, at Newark, Ohio, Saturday.

The 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., is ordered to take station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. On arrival of its companies, the 1st Battalion, 20th Inf., will be relieved from duty, and proceed to take station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

CAMP THOMAS.

Advices from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., received this week state that the health of the 7th U.S. Cavalry is excellent. There are no serious cases confined in the hospital. The few patients who are there are suffering from some kind of a bruise as the result of accidents. The board of Army officers appointed by the War Department to select a location for the establishment of a permanent Army post at Chickamauga Park have, it is understood, definitely decided on the place known as the Cloud Springs site. It is reported that the board has secured an option on every piece of land on the Cloud Springs site and there the post will be established beyond a doubt. After the board arrived it inspected all the locations before visiting the latter place, so as to make comparisons. The place is more suitable for a permanent post on account of it being nearer the city. The location is on very high ground at the north of the park and the land all adjoins the park lines, extending from the present terminus of the Rapid Transit Electric Railway to a point west of the LaFayette road. The ground embraces 640 acres.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 9, 1902.

With the exception of a few little dinners, the post has been very dull the past week, owing to the extreme heat.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Barth, who have been enjoying a week's outing at the Colorado Hotel, Glenwood Springs, returned to the post Sunday evening.

Lieut. George H. Shields, 12th Inf., aide to Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, was a visitor over night at this post Thursday, on his way from San Francisco to his home in St. Louis, where he goes on a three months' leave of absence.

Lieuts. F. J. McConnell, D. T. Merrill and S. A. White returned from Fort Russell, where they have been in attendance at the department rifle competition.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu gave a pretty little dinner party Friday night. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Bubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Pardee, Capt. and Mrs. Sturges.

Lieut. N. E. Margetts, who has been on duty at this

post with the 22d Battery, left for Skagway, Alaska, his new post of duty. Lieut. G. R. Greene has reported for duty here, with the 12th Battery.

The 12th and 22d Batteries, under command of Major Califf, were out on a two days' practice march this week. Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, Art. Corps, has returned from a trip to Kansas, where he was called by the sudden death of his father.

Capt. Frank L. Winn, who was A.G. for Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith in the Philippines, went to Ogden last Friday to greet the General, who was passing through, en route to his home in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Lieut. J. Frederick Howell, Art. Corps, left Saturday afternoon to attend the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

Miss Lillian Barth, sister of Capt. C. H. Barth, left for her home in Kansas Thursday evening, after a delightful six weeks' visit to this post.

Miss Daphne Wood, daughter of Major Palmer G. Wood, will soon leave for Boston, Mass., where she goes to complete her course in music at the Boston Conservatory.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 7, 1902.

General Greely was the guest of Col. and Mrs. G. A. Goodale Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Before the General's departure for Seattle the 26th Battery gave a special drill in his honor.

Lieut. Charles A. Williams, who has just been promoted from the 17th to the 28th Infantry, left Aug. 1 with his wife and child for his home in the East, where he expects to spend his four months' leave before joining his regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Goodale for the last Friday night hop.

Mrs. Goodman is visiting her brother and his wife, Major and Mrs. W. R. Abercrombie.

The 8th Battery, which has been encamped for some weeks with the Washington National Guard is now visiting Tacoma and Seattle, camping a week at each place, and will afterward return to Vancouver Barracks by the most practical road. Capt. W. L. Kenly, commanding, was accompanied by Mrs. Kenly and their two boys.

Mrs. Southworth and her daughter left Tuesday for San Francisco after spending a pleasant time here as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Goodale.

Mrs. Chute gave a pleasantly informal veranda party last evening, which was much enjoyed by her guests, who were Col. and Mrs. Goodale and General Greely, Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer, Major and Mrs. E. T. C. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Hart, Major and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Evans and Hornsby Evans, Mrs. Tuthery and Mr. Tuthery and Mrs. Johnson and her daughter.

Mrs. Dougherty is now at Vancouver Barracks awaiting the return of Colonel Dougherty who is expected to reach San Francisco with his regiment the end of this month.

FORT YATES.

Fort Yates, N.D., Aug. 5, 1902.

Capt. John S. Parke, in command of Co. M, 21st Inf., is expecting orders to move his company within a week to Fort Lincoln, Bismarck. After the move is made Captain Parke will go East on a leave.

Lieut. W. E. Goolsby, granted a two months' sick leave, will go to San Francisco in a few days.

Miss Louise Mount, of Portland, Ore., whose engagement to Lieut. A. I. Harrison, of Co. D, 21st Inf., has recently been announced, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey. Donald G. McCaskey, of Pennsylvania, brother of Lieutenant McCaskey, is also a visitor at the same home.

Lieuts. Chase Doster, C. McLaughlin, and A. J. Lindsay have returned from Fort Keogh.

Lieut. E. S. Sayer, recently arrived from the Philippines, has joined his company at this post. He and Lieut. C. McLaughlin have received their commissions as 1st lieutenants, and as soon as their assignments are made will leave Fort Yates.

Snakes are as plentiful at this post as mosquitoes. It is not uncommon to see two or three while on a walk about the post. One of the enlisted men, while kneeling and firing, was surprised to see a snake crawl from under him. The prairie dogs are numerous, and the rattlesnakes and owls live in the same holes with them.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1902.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave an informal hop on last Saturday evening, in the Administration Building. It was largely attended, and all seemed to have a most enjoyable time.

There have been quite a number of visitors at the post of late. With them, and the arrival of the families of the officers of the 16th Infantry, added to the families of the officers of the Artillery Corps, the post has a very smart appearance.

Miss King and Miss Johnson have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Carle A. Woodruff, Art. Corps, for the past few weeks.

Capt. G. D. Guyer, 16th Inf., availed himself of a five days' leave of absence, which he spent in Albany.

The Fort Slocum ball team was defeated by a score of 6 to 5, in a friendly game with the Fort Totten team, last Saturday, at Fort Totten.

The general service detachment at the post has been abolished. Most of its members have been assigned to the 16th Infantry, and in most cases will continue to perform the same duty. The recruits have been turned over to the 16th Infantry for instruction.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 14, 1902.

Lieut. Kochersperger has received his promotion and it is understood that he will soon be ordered to Fort Myer to assume command of Troop G, 2d Cavalry. It was hoped that he could remain on duty at this post.

Lieut. Frank Hopkins has returned from a short visit to New York.

The 1st Regiment, Vermont N.G., has been in camp for the past week at the State camping grounds just west of the post. They broke camp yesterday, and left for their homes. It is said to be the best encampment since the reorganization of the State forces. Aug. 12 was Governor's Day; the militia, together with one squadron of cavalry and one battery of field artillery from the post, was reviewed by Governor Stickley and his staff, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Dimmick,

2d Cav., commanding the post, and his staff. The salute to the Governor was fired by the 27th Battery, Field Artillery, under the command of Capt. John F. McMahon. After the review the cavalry and artillery gave an exhibition drill for the reviewing party. Rear Admiral O. E. Clark, U.S.N., who commanded the battleship Oregon during the Spanish-American War, and Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, of Vermont, were also present. The officers of the post gave a hop in honor of the militia officers on the night of the 11th which was attended by a large number.

On Wednesday, Aug. 13, an exhibition drill by the 2d Squadron of Cavalry and the 27th Battery of Artillery, was given for the benefit of the Vermont Association of Boston.

Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, Art. Corps, has left for Fort Monroe, to attend the school for the next year; Lieut. C. G. Bunker is expected in a few days to take his place with the 23d Battery, F.A.

Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, Art. Corps, has arrived for station at this post.

Misses Mary D. Woodward and Roselyn Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Conklin. Miss Woodward left a few days ago for Newport, R.I., to visit her brother, Ensign Clark Howell Woodward, U.S.N.

Lieut. Moss L. Love and his brother from Fairfax, Va., are on a week's fishing trip among the Thousand Islands.

The marriage of Lieut. Frank McEnhill, 2d Cav., to Miss Norma E. Butler, daughter of Capt. James J. Butler, of Crescent Beach, New York, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, will take place Aug. 27, at two o'clock, p. m., at the home of the bride's father.

The battalion of Field Artillery will leave in a few days for the northern part of Vermont, to go into camp for target practice.

THE INFANTRY FACINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Would it not be possible to induce the War Department to give the Infantry back the white trimmings? The white was a positive color, however dirty, and looks so much better light than light blue on sky blue.

The change of the color in the Infantry facings and trimmings entails an unnecessary outlay in the purchase of his new uniform for the poor lieutenant, who already

has many expenses to bear—especially if he has a wife, to whom the Government can no longer furnish quarters, except at a few favored posts.

"THE WHITE STRIPE."

THE CAPTURE OF MANILA.

Chicago, Aug. 6, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to correct the wrong impression conveyed in a letter by Oscar K. Davis published in your issue of July 26. In that letter he states: "The Spaniards who were in a position to know declared afterward that if our men had advanced as rapidly as was desired they would have suffered no loss. But they went slowly. The Filipinos undertook to get in. The Spaniards resisted, and we became involved in a fight." In reading his letter the impression is conveyed to the uninitiated that the total casualties referred to by General Anderson occurred in the attack on Manila. The total loss in killed and wounded up to the taking of Manila was 127, but of this number only 47 were added to the casualty list Aug. 13, 1898. Mr. Davis is also entirely in error in stating that the Filipinos undertook to get in, that the Spaniards resisted and we became involved in a fight. The Filipinos made no move to get past our troops until after the white flag was hoisted, and the only regiments that suffered from the Spanish fire against the Filipinos were the 1st California Volunteers and the 18th Regulars. The only correspondents on shore with the Army during the attack on Manila were Mr. Sol. N. Sheridan and his colleague, Mr. Healy, and Mr. J. O. Knight. It will be seen that prior to the attack on and the fall of Manila we lost 80 men in killed and wounded, to uphold the honor of the Spanish army apparently. The apparent effort to slight the Army will, I am sure, be resented by every member of the 8th Army Corps that took part in the engagements that resulted in the fall of Manila.

General Anderson's statement, I think, will be accepted by all of the 8th Army Corps as true and reliable, while the statement by Mr. Davis is entirely wrong. The advance at every point was rapid, it took but two hours to move from Camp Dewey to the city wall, about three miles, the men in heavy marching order, 100 rounds of ball cartridge and three days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and knee deep for

most of the distance and a very lively Spanish fire to march against.

It was my privilege to see a great deal of Aguinaldo in Cavite, when I arrived with the first expedition. I blame him for leading his people into a hopeless war, and for misleading Admiral Dewey, but I found some traits in his character to admire.

P. J. H. Farrell, M.D.,
Late Surgeon 1st California Vols.

A PROTEST AGAINST A NEW SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your paper of July 26 you refer to an organization called "The Society of American Veterans of the Philippine and China Wars." On behalf of my comrades who fought in the latter country I protest against the right of the originators to couple these two wars together, and for service in the Philippines get the credit of having been in the Chinese Relief Expedition, unless their constitution requires that to acquire membership in the society, an applicant has seen service in both armies. The 28th and 12th Regiments U.S. Volunteer Infantry, were not in China, neither were there any American Volunteer organizations there. A few Volunteer officers were members of the American forces, but most of them held Regular commissions.

I do not believe that any man who saw service in China would care to join an organization asserting a claim for credit to which it was not justly entitled.

There are already distinctive societies for each of these wars, which any one who was in them can join, and there is no necessity to couple the two together in the nomenclature of a single society.

A MEMBER OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON.

As our correspondent supposes, the new society does not require service in both armies. As to eligibility for membership its by-laws read: "All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of the Army or Navy of the United States, who served within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands or China, during the Philippine and China Wars of 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 are eligible to membership. Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who served within said jurisdiction, during said periods and still in service, are eligible." In the roster of members so far enrolled we find a few privates but no commissioned officers of the Regular Services.

ARMY SOLICITUDE FOR THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice in your last issue a letter from Thos. A. Walker suggesting changes in the naval uniform. Let me ask him, if he is a friend of the Navy, to refrain from uttering his sentiments lest they come to the ears of the "powers that be," with the result that the familiar uniform of the American sailor will be lost sight of, as the dear old Army blue is bound to be in a short time. If the horrible example of the Army is not sufficient, and the sight of the new "Raglan" does not strike terror to his soul, let him think how it would sound if instead of the time-honored phrase hitherto used we should hear that a party of "Olive drab jackets" had been landed to protect American interests.

AN ARMY VICTIM.

STATE TROOPS.

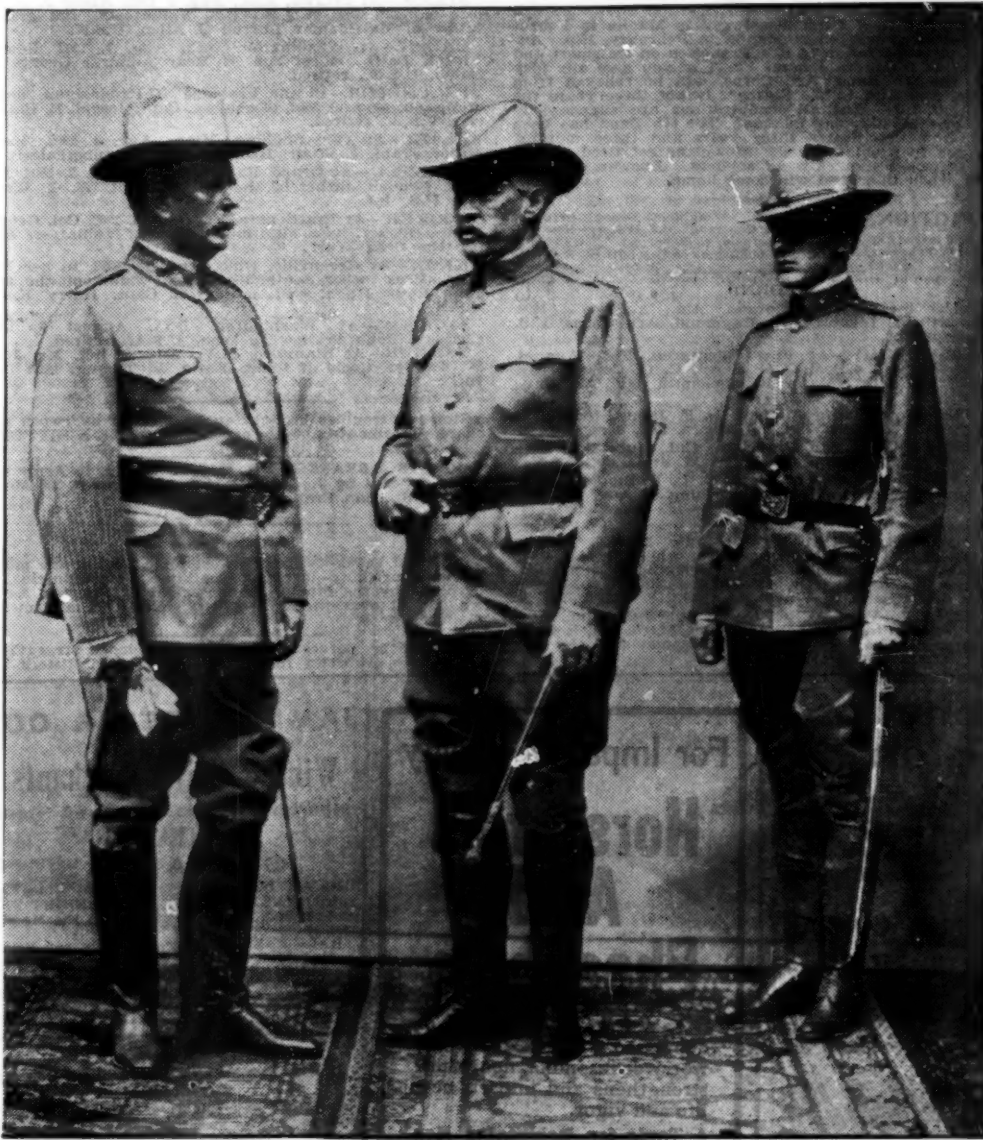
The attempt to form a Hebrew regiment in New York city as the result of the recent East Side riot is bound to result in failure. In the first place the proposed organization of such a body is coupled with a threat that it is to be formed to seek retaliation in the event of future disturbances, and a body organized for such a purpose would not be permitted to bear arms. In the second place there is not room for another regiment in the New York National Guard, as its strength is now so near the legal limit, and the appropriation now available is hardly adequate to meet the demands of the existing force. It is also against the law for the regiment to form as an independent organization.

In connection with the detail of the 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery of Massachusetts to take part in the combined Army and Navy maneuvers, the regiment has been assigned as follows: At Fort Adams, G, H and L batteries will go into camp on the glacis to the north of the main work. E, F and M batteries will pitch their camp at Dutch Island, near that of the Regulars already encamped at Fort Greble. Headquarters, with A, B, C, D, I and K batteries, will establish themselves at Fort Rodman. The command has no reason to complain of lack of variety, so far as may concern the types of gun to which its batteries find themselves assigned. B and D batteries will man the 8-inch rifle, disappearing mount; L and M batteries the 10-inch rifle, disappearing mount; E, F, G and H batteries, the 12-inch mortar; A and K batteries, the 15-pounder rapid-fire gun; C battery, the 6-pounder rapid-fire gun, movable armament; I battery, the 1-pounder rapid-fire gun and the gatling. The signal details from all the batteries will be called upon for duty, while ample opportunity will be given to the range details to demonstrate their capabilities, not only with the azimuth circles, with which they are already familiar, but also with the depression range-finders, a type which they have yet to learn.

The following officers and men have been selected to represent Massachusetts in the interstate competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 29 to Sept. 5 inclusive: Major Warren E. Sweetzer, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. E. Hamilton, Co. F, 5th Inf.; Lieut. F. S. Perkins, 2d corps cadets; Sergt. Major W. D. Huddleson, Q. M. Seret. S. G. Smith and Color Sergt. A. T. Tornrose, 1st Heavy Artillery; Sergt. C. D. Berg, Co. L, 5th Inf.; Sergt. James H. Keogh, Co. A, 6th Inf.; Sergt. J. D. Upton, Co. D, 1st corps cadets; Sergt. Stuart W. Wise, Co. C, 1st corps cadets; Sergt. Freeman Hinkley, Co. C, 1st corps cadets; Orderly A. R. Schulze, 1st Heavy Artillery; Private W. T. Abbott, Co. I, 8th Inf.; Private J. W. Blake, Battery B, 1st Heavy Artillery; Private James C. Cadigan, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Private George M. Jelts, Co. A, 6th Inf.; Private M. W. Parker, 1st corps cadets. Team captain, Inspector general of rifle practice; surgeon, Lieut. Col. William H. Devine, medical director 2d brigade, adjutant, Major Herbert A. Clark, 2d Brigade; quartermaster, Major Frederick B. Carpenter, 1st Brigade; team coach, Lieut. John M. Portal, Heavy Artillery. Col. James G. White, Inspector general of rifle practice, will take command of the team. The team will leave Boston Friday, Aug. 29, and return Friday, Sept. 5.

The members of the 1st N. H. Light Battery are to go into camp at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, Aug.

MAJOR GENERALS CORBIN AND YOUNG, AND LIEUTENANT MCKINLEY IN THE NEW SERVICE UNIFORM.



By the courtesy of the Philadelphia Press, a journal which takes a keen and sympathetic interest in the affairs of the Army and Navy, we reproduce in our columns this week portraits of Adjut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young and Lieut. James F. McKinley, aide to General Young, attired in the new field service uniform of the Army. It is understood that these officers are the first to provide themselves with the new uniform, and their promptness in doing so is due to the fact that they sailed from New York on Aug. 15 for Europe, to be the guests of Emperor William at the forthcoming maneuvers of the German army at Posen. They will, therefore, be the first officers to appear in the

new uniform in the Old World. This is fortunate, for the reason that these officers are among the finest specimens of physical manhood in the Army, and on their heroic figures the new toggery will appear to the best possible advantage. It is evident that Generals Corbin and Young, who will attend the maneuvers, together with Secretary Root and Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, who are already in Europe, will find themselves in distinguished company. They are to be quartered with the general staff of the German army, and with them will be Field Marshal Earl Roberts and General Kelly-Kenny, of the British army; Mr. Brodrick, the British Minister of War, and Count Ponza di San Martino, the Italian Minister of War.

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23 and 24, and at the conclusion are to go to Concord and to Manchester.

Co. C, 22d New York, will go into camp at Oyster Bay, L.I., from Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, and considerable enthusiasm is manifest over the trip.

Lieut. Carlton Greene, 71st New York, a nephew of Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, has been appointed regimental adjutant, vice Weyman, resigned. Previous to joining the 71st in December, 1900, Captain Greene served in the 65th Regiment of Buffalo.

Orders to the Naval Militia of Massachusetts direct it to report at Newport, R.I., Friday, Aug. 28, 1902. At Newport, Lieut. Comdr. William B. Edgar, the equipment yeoman, and Cos. G and H and members of the torpedo division who are located in the East armory, Boston, will report on board the U.S.S. Alabama. Lieut. Comdr. James H. Dillaway, Jr., one pay yeoman, and Cos. A and E will report on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn. Cos. F and I, Surgeon S. Virgil Merritt and Asst. Surg. D. G. Eldridge, the apothecary, will report on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge. Co. B and Chief Master-at-Arms Alvin G. Weeks will report on board the U.S.S. Olympia. Co. C, Chief Engineer Thomas R. Armstrong, and the Engineer division will report on board the U.S.S. Massachusetts.

At the Bisley, England, rifle meet the results of the contest for the National Challenge Trophy were as follows: Teams of 20; seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards—England, 1,882 points; Scotland, 1,864; Wales, 1,859; Ireland, 1,799. Sergt. Ward, 4th V.B. Devon. Regt. (England), made the top score of 101, only four short of the possible.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D.C., report the following ordnance patents issued Aug. 12: Boat, submarine; J. P. Holland; cannon, automatic range-firing sight for, I. N. Lewis; cartridge holder, blank, M. J. Shimer; pistol, G. Troxler, Jr.; projectile, J. B. Semple; range-finder, I. N. Lewis; ship construction, A. B. Wolven.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W. H.—It is usual for the camp equipment of a regiment to be looked after by the Q. M. when stored in an armory. If the colonel, however, directs that company commanders look out for the camp equipment, the order should be obeyed. The colonel may desire to give additional instruction to company officers in the care of equipment, and he may have been ordered by superior headquarters to do so. It would certainly be highly improper to disobey the order. Obey first and protest after, if it is thought anything illegal has been done, is the proper way, following, of course, the military regulations bearing on such cases.

C. F. F. asks authority for a glance shot in target practice. The bullet struck the ground first, then made three points, is the man entitled to the points? Answer: In rifle shooting in the Army and at Creedmoor and Sea Girt a ricochet shot is counted as a miss. If, however, a marker should give the shooter credit for such a shot, the score would stand. Sometimes it is impossible for a marker to distinguish a ricochet shot; as a rule, however, such a shot is distinguished by the upsetting of the bullet, in which case the marker signals a ricochet.

MRS. A. A. T.—The only records we find of John B. Scott show that he belonged to the 41st U.S. Infantry during the war of 1812. He was promoted to captain Sept. 29, 1813, and resigned Jan. 26, 1814. He was colonel by brevet and civil commander of the Cape Girardeau district on the Mississippi from April 20, 1805, to April 21, 1806. This is without doubt your grandfather, and you should be able to verify this record by referring to the Record and Pension Office in Washington. The burning of the public buildings at Washington during the war of 1812 left a large gap in the military annals of the country.

READER.—The cholera in the city of Manila, according to the latest advices, is decreasing and is well under control there. In some of the provinces where it is difficult to get the natives to observe proper sanitary rules, it is still reported serious. In the majority of provinces, how-

ever, advices of Aug. 10 state that the cholera is on the decrease.

J. J. K.—The ten captains of the regiment of dragoons appointed in 1833, were C. Wharton, E. V. Sumner, E. Taylor, D. Hunter, L. Ford, N. Boone, J. H. Brown, J. Bean, M. Duncan and D. Perkins.

J. K.—If you will let us know the date of the paper which announced the engagement of the young lady whose middle name was Kelso, we will endeavor to hunt the matter up further.

M. G. S.—There is no such register for applicants for the position of military instructor at colleges as you mention. To get a position in a State reformatory you would have to apply to the civil service commission. The Governor makes the high appointments.

P. W.—General Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., was colonel of the 17th U.S. Inf., Oct. 20, 1880, was lieutenant colonel of the 13th Inf., June 30, 1898, and was in the 2d Inf., in November, 1898.

E. C. L.—The range finder to which you refer is the "Weldon Range Finder," and is supplied by Elliott Brothers, 102 St. Martins Lane, London, England.

H. L. E.—Write to the British consul, New York city, N.Y.

J. R. O'C.—Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

S. R. S.—The 6th U.S. Infantry is not scheduled to return home from the Philippines until some time in 1903. It is impossible at this time to say where it will be stationed.

PLATO asks: Would a Hospital Corps man, who made application for foreign service, have to buy his own transportation to San Francisco. Answer.—No. 2. Is there any likelihood of a circular being issued, such as was issued in 1900, asking for volunteers from the corps for service in the Philippines, as, to my mind, now would be a good time for corps men to volunteer, owing to cholera being rather bad out there, also a chance for there being fighting in Mindanao? Answer.—No. 3. How could I best stand a chance of going out? Answer.—It is probable that if you make application for Philippine service the request will be granted.

J. W. asks: Will a soldier who has served more than twenty years, whose service has been honest and faithful, who, feeling himself unable to soldier longer, quits the Service, be allowed outside aid from the Soldiers' Home? We have a case of this kind, and the old fellow has been a valuable man to the Government, how valuable few men know. He is anxious to live among his people, who are just as anxious to have him, but he will not go to them unless he can at least contribute something to his own support. I have advised him to apply to the commissioners of the Home by letter as soon as he is discharged. Answer.—Application for such outside aid should be made to the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, as you advised, and as the case is meritorious the aid will certainly be granted.

G. Y. T. B. asks the status of a bill introduced in Congress, to give a bonus of two months' pay to civilian employees of the Army who served during the Spanish-American War. Answer.—It was not passed.

J. M. A. asks: 1. What transportation allowance will I be entitled to if I am discharged in Manila in February, 1903; I re-enlisted in Manila in February, 1900. Answer: Transportation to San Francisco on transport and four cents per mile to home. 2. Can you give any idea when the 6th Band, Art. Corps, will be relieved from Manila, and sent to the States? Is not three years the length of time that all organizations are supposed to serve in the Philippine Islands? The 6th Band has been away from the States three years and three months. Why are they not relieved? Musicians get tired of foreign service as quickly as soldiers. Answer.—No one knows when this band will come home.

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BORN.

RAYMOND.—At Fort Morgan, Ala., August 9, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. A. D. Raymond, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

COLEWORTHY.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 4, 1902, to the wife of Post M. Sergt. C. G. Coleworthy, daughter of Sergt. Major Klingensmith, 5th U.S. Cav., a son.

JAMES.—To the wife of Lieut. L. F. James, U.S.N., at navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., on Aug. 4, 1902, a son.

STANDLEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1902, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. W. H. Standley, U.S.N.

STONE.—To the wife of Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, U.S.N., at Washington, a son, on the morning of Aug. 8, 1902.

MARRIED.

AMENABAR-CARVALLO.—On July 2, 1902, at the Church of the Martir, Valparaiso, Chile, S. A. Luis Amenabar, of Coquimbo, to Mary Katherine Carvallo, daughter of the late Dr. Carlos Carvallo, U.S.A., and Emma de Carvallo, of Washington, D.C.

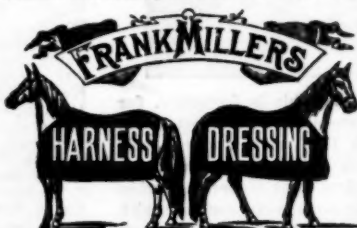
GOTSHALL-VON BERGEN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7, 1902, Nelson Steel Gotshall and Anna Maria von Berren, daughter of Mrs. Clara Eugenia Kramer and the late Major Adam Kramer.

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JOHNSON-RASON.—At Staunton, Va., July 24, 1902, Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rosa Harrison Rason.

LEE-CROMELIEN.—At the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, Canada, Aug. 12, 1902, Miss Maud Cromelien and Col. J. G. C. Lee, U.S.A., retired.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Ottawa, Kas., Aug. 5, 1902, Abner J. Allen, late captain and A.Q.M., U.S. Volunteers, and grandfather of Midshipman Burrell C. Allen, U.S.N.

BALCH.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 7, 1902, George Vinson Balch, eldest son of Rear Admiral George B. Balch, U.S.N., retired.

BATCHELOR.—In the Province of Pangasinan, north of Manila, Aug. 10, 1902, of cholera, Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, U.S.A., retired.

BLAIR.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 4, 1902, Sergt. Major Frank E. Blair, 14th U.S. Inf., of tuberculosis.

CONNELL.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 3, 1902, Mr. J. C. Connell, father of the wife of Capt. W. C. Wren, 17th U.S. Inf.

HOOKER.—At Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 6, 1902, Col. George White Hooker, asst. adjutant general of Volunteers during the Civil War.

KNOX.—At Greenville, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1902, in her 78th year, Mrs. Isabel Southgate Knox, widow of the late John Kelly Knox, and mother of Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N.

JACKSON.—At Washington, D.C., August 8, 1902, Chaplain John Walker Jackson, U.S.A., retired.

TANNER.—At Stamford, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1902, Mr. John W. Tanner, uncle of Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 15th U.S. Inf.

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BUGS.

Oh, the gen'ral raised the devil with the kernel, so 'tis said,
About a little hitch in the formashun at parade;
And the kernel told the major that his handling the battalion
Resembled Ward McAllister a leadin' a cotillion;
An' the major hauled the cap'en up about some oversight,
Manoverin' the company while breakin' from the right;
An' the cap'en gravely caushuned the lieutenant bar in mind,
An' keep the rear rank well closed up and properly all'ined.
Oh, them big bugs hev bigger bugs,
That jump on 'em an' bite 'em;
An' the bigger bugs hev other bugs,
An' so—ad infinitum.

The sargent med a break, an' the lieutenant collared him,
Politely intimatin' that he didn't know a dem;
An' the sargent soon an error in preservin' distance spied,
An' got a shot at Darringer, the corp'ral, who was guide;
But Darringer, said nothin'—he jest waited for his chance,
An' promptly gev some scorchin' views, on tactics, to the lance,
Who opened fire on Private Dean fer spillin' all the wheels,
An' Dean cursed Smith, his rear rank man, fer step-pin' on his heels.

Oh, them big bugs hev bigger bugs,
That jump on 'em an' bite 'em;
An' the bigger bugs hev other bugs,
An' so—ad infinitum.

'Twas all wound up in barracks when the reg'ment was dismissed,
An' Dean's eye rather funnily ran foul o' Smithy's fist,
An' we stood on chairs an' tables an' we backed 'em for the beer,
While the clamor of the battle woke the echoes far an' near;
It was jist a rough an' tumble, but a most instructiv' fight,
Till the sargent an' a detail o' the gyard hove into sight;
An' they tuk 'em, blown and bloody, an' they locked 'em in the mill,
An'—that's all I remimber of the Big Review an' Drill.

'Cept thet big bugs hev bigger bugs,
That jump on 'em an' bite 'em;
And the bigger bugs hev other bugs,
An' so—ad infinitum.
WILL STOKES, U.S.S. Columbia.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Russian press announces that a railway construction concession of immense importance has been granted to a syndicate of British and Moscow financiers. The project in question is that of building a line of railway from Tashkend to Tomsk, to connect the Russian Central Asian Railway with the Trans-Siberian line. Such a line would be about 1,350 miles in length.

From Toulon it is announced that the Chateau Renault, one of the new commerce-destroying cruisers of

the Guichen type, gave excellent results in her speed trials. She is 8,300 tons register, and is fitted with three screws, and engines of 24,000 horse-power. In her trials, on July 31, she reached a speed of 23.88 knots against the wind, and 24.19 knots with it, or an average of about 24.3.

Lord Kitchener is a strong advocate of the value of entrenchments, and, according to his views, the spade must in future be recognized as a principal factor in the field. In a despatch he repeats and emphasizes the praise given by Sir Ian Hamilton to the men under his command, when they entrenched themselves on four successive nights. On each of these nights every officer and man, after marching some twenty miles, had to spend the hours usually devoted to rest in entrenching, watching, and occasionally fighting, the forces engaged being the Commonwealth regiments—3d New South Wales Bushmen and the 8th New Zealand Contingent. Every night these troops dug one redoubt, to hold 20 men, every 100 yards of their front of six miles. The redoubts were so solidly constructed that they would have afforded perfect cover from artillery fire, and the intervals between them were closed by wagon linked together by barbed wire.

The ex-Boer prisoners who have been at Lisbon, Portugal, have left on their homeward voyage, healthy and well clothed, and in much better shape than they were on arrival. Their late commander, General Pienaar, took the opportunity to express his loyalty to the new suserain the Transvaal, and to bear witness to his appreciation of the fine qualities of British soldiers, saying that "England should be very proud of her infantry, for nothing can equal their bravery, persistence, and unswerving tenacity. The Boers had the greatest admiration for their courage."

Herr Wolf von Schierbrand, in an article in the North American Review, says of the German Emperor that it is, probably true that he personally knows every one of the 123 vessels and 1,500 naval officers under his command.

Experiments were recently made with the old British warship Belleisle as a target, apparently intended to settle the questions, connected with the protection afforded to a conning-tower, the results to wire net defence of gun-fire, and the condition of the interior of a casemate under similar treatment. The ship was attacked by a 9.2-in. gun and a 6-in., the range being a little over 1,000 yards. In the results the conning-tower appears to have been wrecked and the wire netting rendered useless. Many precautions were taken, both afloat and ashore, to prevent unauthorized persons from learning what transpired.

The British Minister of State for War recently gave the following figures as to the total number of deaths from enteric fever among British troops in South Africa: From Oct. 13, 1899, to Oct. 12, 1900, the first year of the war, there were 3,774 deaths, the rate per 1,000 being 20.97; from Oct. 13, 1900, to Oct. 11, 1901, the second year of the war, 2,561 deaths; per 1,000, 10.63; and from Oct. 12, 1901, to May 30, 1902, when the war ended, 1,656 deaths; per 1,000, 6.84.

The Figaro deplores the tendency to suicide which is apparently increasing in the French army. As to its causes, the Figaro finds them in part in the fact that French military service is very hard, and demands both abnegation and courage. The officers treat their men well, but not seldom men of lower grade tyrannize over their inferiors, mainly through envy and the desire to persecute those who are better born or better educated than themselves. The chiefs of corps should see to it that there are no attacks upon the dignity of their men. It is by attack and outrage that the brutal seek to attain the objects they desire, and those who are subjected to their malevolence may be reduced to despair.

The result of a visit by Lord Roberts to the Sandhurst Military College, to investigate the recent disturbance there, was to exonerate twenty-seven of the total twenty-nine cadets originally penalized. He censured the cadets for their conduct, at the same time appealing to their better feelings and to their sense of their future condition as bearers of commissions and leaders of men. Commenting on the wholesale rustication of cadets after the disturbances, which caused so much controversy, the Army and Navy Gazette says that either it was a proper penalty to impose or it was not; if the first, then it clearly should have been maintained; that it was the

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second, therefore, must be inferred, for on fuller investigation it has been abandoned.

M. Cloarec, writing in Le Yacht on the speed of men-of-war, deprecates the necessity of aiming at the very highest speed in the case of France, chiefly upon the ground that to maintain a high rate of speed is so costly that the country cannot afford it.

The number of the Berlin Marine Rundschau for July publishes an account of the U.S. Naval Academy, taken from the Annual Register of the Academy, 1901-1902. Its title is "Die Marineschule der Vereinigten Staaten zu Annapolis."

The crew of the British battleship Hood made some remarkably fine shooting at the annual prize firing from heavy guns on July 14 and 15, off Malta. Thirty-four rounds were fired from the 13.5-in. 87-ton guns carried in the turrets, with the result that 20 hits were scored. This is a percentage of 58.5 hits to rounds fired, is the best record in the British navy with guns of this caliber, and compares very favorably with the Ocean's score of 68 per cent. of hits to rounds fired from the new 12-in. gun. The best shooting with the turret guns was a score of four hits in five rounds, and with the 6-in. guns a score of a hit with every one of seven rounds.

In the coming September maneuvers of the Bulgarian army the intention of the authorities is to "reconstitute" the fighting which took place about the southern exit of the Schipka defile during the Russo-Turkish War, in August and September, 1877. Three divisions, which will be reinforced for the occasion to their full war strength, by calling in all their Reservists, will take part in the exercises. Eighteen thousand men, the approximate strength of the Russian defensive force on Aug. 20, 1877, will occupy the positions which on that day were held by the Russians. The attack will then be delivered from the south, along the lines by which, in 1877, Suleiman Pasha advanced with 26,500 Turks. In the Russo-Turkish War their onslaughts were repulsed, but only after much desperate and prolonged, and most sanguinary fighting, in which more than once it seemed that victory was about to crown the efforts of the assailants.

The Turkish Minister of the Marine has entered into a contract with the Ansaldo shipbuilding yard, at Genoa, for the overhauling and improvement of eight Turkish warships.

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DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee ordered to command when relieved in the Philippines.

District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A., Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis will assume command on Sept. 30, 1902.

Dept. of North Philippines—Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A. in temporary command. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush 12th Cav., in temporary command.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A and D, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal.

G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Troops I, K, L and M, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila Aug. 12.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

Ty., I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, R, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.

F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo. (temporarily); B and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

ARTILLERY DISTRICTS AND HEADQUARTERS.

District of Portland, Fort Preble, Me.; District of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass.; District of Narragansett, Fort Adams, R. I.; District of New London, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Eastern District of New York, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Southern District of New York, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; District of the Delaware, Fort Du Pont, Del.; District of the Chesapeake, Fort Monroe, Va.; District of Baltimore, Fort Mifflin, Md.; District of the Potomac, Fort Washington, Md.; District of Charleston, Fort Getty, S. C.; District of Savannah, Fort Screven, Ga.; District of Key West, Key West Barracks, Fla.; District of Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; District of New Orleans, Jackson Barracks, La.; District of San Diego, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; District of San Francisco, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; District of Puget Sound, Fort Flagler, Wash.; District of Columbia, Fort Stevens, D. C.; District of San Juan, San Juan, P. R.; District of Honolulu, Honolulu, Hawaii; Artillery Defenses of Havana, Havana, Cuba; Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.; Light Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. 1st. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 16th. Fort Leavenworth, Kan. 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 17th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 3d. Chickamauga Park, Ga. 18th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 5th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 9th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 24th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 10th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. 25th. Manila, P. I. 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Fort Leavenworth, Kan. 14th. Manila, P. I. 29th. Ft. Sill, Okla. 15th. Manila, P. I. 30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. 1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 64th. Ft. Miles, Cal. 2d. Ft. Wright, Ft. I., N.Y. 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal. 3d. Ft. Getty, S.C. 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I. 4th. Jackson Bks., La. 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I. 5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 10th. Ft. Getty, S.C. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 76th. Camp McKinley, H.I. 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 17th. Santiago, Cuba. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. 19th. Santiago, Cuba. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 20th. Havana, Cuba. 83d. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 22d. Havana, Cuba. 85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 23d. Havana, Cuba. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 24th. Havana, Cuba. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 25th. Manila, P. I. 88th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. 26th. Ft. Flagler, P. S., Wash. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 27th. Manila, P. I. 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 28th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., Md. 29th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 92d. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 30th. San Diego Bks., Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 31st. Manila, P. I. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 32d. Ft. Liscomb, Alaska. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 33d. Ft. Canby, Wash. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 34th. Ft. Stevens Ore. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 36th. Manila, P. I. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 38th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 42d. Ft. Tott, N.J. 105th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 106th. Camp Skagway, Alaska. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 108th. Ft. Williams, Me. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 49th. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 113th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 115th. San Diego, Cal. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Getty, S.C. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 56th. San Juan, P.R. 119th. Ft. Delaware, Del. 57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 59th. San Juan, P.R. 122d. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 60th. Presidio, Cal. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

ARTILLERY CORPS BANDS.

1st, Fort Getty, S. C.; 2d, Havana Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 6th, Fort Columbus, N.Y.; 7th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th, Fort Warren, Mass.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., address there for present; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Cal.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I and L, Presidio, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, San Francisco, Cal., where regiment is ordered from Manila; it sailed from latter place Aug. 8 and is due about Sept. 8.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B and L, Fort Lawton; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. A, Fort Keogh, Montana; Co. D temporarily at Fort Harrison Montana; Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Yates, North Dakota.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and C, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; D, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. E, F, G, and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: American Maru, Aug. 16; City of Peking, Aug. 26; Gaelic, Sept. 3; Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 11; China, Sept. 19; Doric, Sept. 27; Nippon Maru, Oct. 7; Peru Oct. 15.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hio (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sierra, Aug. 14; Sonoma, Sept. 4; Ventura, Sept. 25.

Pacific R.R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Empress of Japan, Aug. 18; Athenian, Sept. 1; Empress of China, Sept. 8; Empress of India, Oct. 6.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, Aug. 22; Aorangi, Sept. 19; Moano, Oct. 17.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Glenogle, Aug. 14; Victoria, Sept. 11; Duke of Fife, Sept. 13; Tacoma, Oct. 2.

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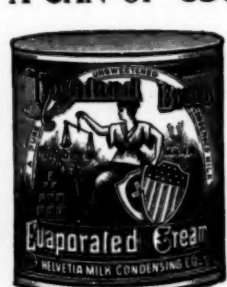
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WATER CURE TESTIMONIALS.

An Army officer sends us the following, which appeared some time ago in the Baltimore American, written by "Josh Wink":
Dear Uncle Sam: For some time I have been troubled with a desire to shoot at anything in blue. Also I have had a strange reluctance to showing perfect strangers where I had buried my bolo and rifle. One day I met a kind gentleman, who told me to try Good Old Doctor Uncle Sam's Famous Water Cure. I rejoice to say that after taking a barrel and a half of your celebrated elixir I was able to stifle my impulse to shoot, and was also able to disclose the hiding-place of my arms. I am spreading the glad news of your wonderful treatment among my friends and neighbors.

ANANIAS FILIPINO.

Dear Uncle Sam: For the last four years I have been an intermittent sufferer from insurgenitis. Yesterday some new-found acquaintances filled me with rejoicing—and with sixteen gallons of your truly wonderful remedy for lapse of memory, failing eyesight, loss of speech, and other symptoms of insurgenitis. I feel like a new man. I felt big enough for eight new men. Yours, moistly,

SUMATRA RAPPERINO.

Dear, Dear Doctor: Send me another barrel of your wondrous cure. I took two treatments last week, and am beginning to be able to understand that I must not draw pay as a policeman in Batangas and also as a lieutenant in the Filipino army. My attendants promise me that another treatment will broaden me much, and make me able to comprehend many things that I now seem to see swimming before me. Your saturated, but grateful patient,
PERDITIONE LULULU.

Dear Doctor: Please rush another tank of your great cure immediately. I feel as if I were about to have a relapse. I forget where my company hid their guns. If I don't remember by to-morrow my nurses say they will connect me with a fire hose. Maybe if I try one more tank of your medicine, this will not have to be done. Please rush this order, as the fire hose is connected with Subig Bay, and I would not like to interfere with navigation.
Yours, thirstily,
MANANA LILILIE.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I have taken one course of treatment of Good Old Doctor Uncle Sam's Expansion Water Cure for a severe case of abhorrencus manifestus destinatum, and that my thirst for information has been fully sated. I am teaching my children to say, "Heaven bless Good Old Doctor Uncle Sam!" One child holds a quart, one a gallon and a half, and the other two gallons and a tablespoonful over. All praise to Good Old Doctor Uncle Sam, who is demonstrating to the world that the noble Filipino is a man of infinite capacity.
HACIENDA TORTILLA.

THE QUEEN'S BOOTS.

English papers are telling a story of a private soldier named Murphy, who was brought before the commanding officer at Devonport, charged with selling part of his kit. Said the colonel:
"Now, Private Murphy, why did you sell your boots?"
"I'd worn them for two years, sorr, an' I thought be that time they was me own praperty."
"Nothing of the sort, man! Those boots belong to the queen."
"To the quane, is it, yer anner? Sure, thin, I didn't know the lady took twelves!"

The following anecdote is told by William Eleroy Curtis in his "Yankees of the East":
Mr. Gobel, the missionary, built himself a modern house on what is known as "The Bluff," south of Yokohama, and surrounded his grounds with the first fence that was ever built in that part of the world. It was made of bamboo palings, and the boys of the neighborhood used to annoy the good missionary greatly by retelling sticks against it as they ran along the street.
The British admiral lived just above him, and had a very natty Tommy Atkins for

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an orderly. He wore a little round cap on the northeast corner of his head, and always carried a little cane of rattan in his hand. One morning, having been sent with a message, he appeared before the admiral with his face bruised and his uniform battered and torn, and covered with dust.
"Mercy on us!" exclaimed the admiral, in astonishment at the spectacle. "What has happened to you?"
"I beg your parding, sir," replied Tommy, "but as I was coming along hup the 'ill, a-rubbing my stick against the missionary's fence, sir, 'e come hout in 'is pajamas and said as 'ow 'e 'ad vowed by the grace of God to lick the 'ide off the next man who did that, and 'e done it, sir."

The Mermaid, published on the flagship New York, says: "This truthful story is

vouched for by "Taff" Evans: 'In 1878 the U.S.S. Powhatan and Essex left Hampton Roads for a cruise in the West Indies. The Powhatan left the harbor a few days before the Essex. When at sea about a week there suddenly came up a black cloud, which turned out to be grasshoppers, and they were so numerous that they carried away the topsails of the Powhatan. Three days after the Essex run into the same cloud, and knew they had met the Powhatan.' 'How is that?' he was asked. 'Well, they all had canvas overalls on, and one was marked "U.S.S. Powhatan" across the back,' replied "Taff."

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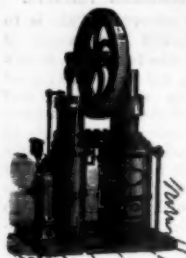
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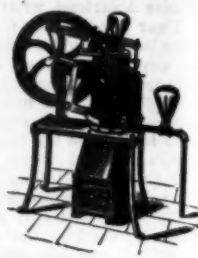


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